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pill be at the Gardner House in Chicago on Monday and Theeday, Aug. 2 and 3, from 10 a. m. to 12 a. m., red will be happy to see patrons of the Academy and Shers on official business. Messrs. Theron Pardee, Fatts DeGolyer, T. A. Coagrove, J. K. Harmon, Hor-ner White, citizens of Chicago, are patrons of the landemy.

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By Stories with basement, W feet Stone Front, by 18 feet deep by W rear; Hydraulic Elevators, with w. R. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo. OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH CERMAN LLOYD.

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Steerage, £38.

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THE LUCKY PURCHASER

Ship Load of Fine French Ribbons.

supplied this week to the lucky purchasers at al TABLE NO. 1--LOT 1. 964 Pieces (9,640 Yards), Width No. 4, Satin and Gros Grain.

ONLY 4 CTS. LOT 2. SIX CENTS.

LOT 3. 420 Pieces (4,200 Yards), Width No. 7. No. 8 cts. No. Eight Cents per yard-all shades. TABLE NO. 2--LOTS 4, 5, AND 6, 1,200 Pieces—12,000 Yards, FINER SATIF AND GROS GRAIN.

ALL SILK---ALL SILK NICE ASSORTMENT COLORS. 9 cts. 13 cts. 17 cts. And No. 12 for 21 cts. per yard.

LOT 7--WIDTH NO. 5. 68 Pieces (880 Yards), No More, PINEST QUALITY PARIS MADE All Silk Gros Grains. IN BLACK ONLY, WORTH II CIS. YARD.

MADE FROM PINEST LYONS SILK. SAME AS LOT 7 IN QUALITY, IDER WIDTH NO. 1, 13 ets. 13 ets. 13 ets. 13 ets.

LOT 9. BLACK GROS GRAIN FURE SASH RIBBONS, 24, 33, 42, and 57 ets. Per yard, worth Wets. to \$1.15. LOTS 10, 11, 12, 13.

FANCY SASH WIDTHS. Lot 10-Width No. 18, Hair Stripe, Lot II—64 inches wide, Pekin Stripe, 48 cts. Yard, worth 87 1-2, Lot 13-734 inches wide, Pekin Stripe, 59 cts. Yard, worth \$1,00, Lot 13-Extra wide, large Polks Dots, 50 cts, worth \$3.10.

Lots 10 to 13 inclusive, in all different new effects. ALSO LARGE VARIETY FANCY RIBBONS. RIBBON WEEK.

EYE OPENERS in every Department. Goods bought at Eastern Auction and Forced Saies, received every hour from our MR. SEA, now waking up sleepy Down-Easters. Sunother sensation next week. LOOK OUT NEXT SUNDAY. 122 & 124 SEA, State-st.

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ON ALL GARMENTS ORDERED OF US DUR-ING AUGUST, 1880. OUR FALL STYLES ISSUED. TWENTY THOUSAND dollars of our SELECT assortment of AUTUMN and WINTER Pab-rics just received, and fresh arrivals weekly. Everything Guaranteed---Standard the Highest

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LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORT'S CO., CITY OF DULUTH Will leave on Tuesday evening, Aug. 3, and the JOS. L. HURD

on Friday evening, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock, for Duluth and intermediate ports. Enjoy a delightfully cool atmosphere and escape heat and dust. Fares low. Send for descriptive circular to C. F. A. SPENCHR, Secretary, 14 Market-st., Chicago, III. JOS, AUSTRIAN, Gen. Manager.

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Fine Spectacies suited to all sights on sois rinciples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescope COAL

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Knights Templar and all styles Celluioid Collars and Cuffs. Do not wilt in warmest weather. Price lists and goods by mail. Call or address J. S. Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.)

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

Doubt of the Identity of the Bloody Benders.

How the Bloody Monsters were Discovered and Apprehended.

Mrs. Bender Makes a Full Confession of Their Monstrous Deeds.

Sickening Details of the Work of the Inhuman Fiends.

A Father and Mother Butchered and Their Babies Buried Alive.

Two Men Kill Each Other in a Quarrel Over a Game of Cards.

A French Canadian Doctor Seduces His Married Niece.

THE BENDER FAMILY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
FREMONT, Neb., Aug. 2.—Further startling FREMENT, Neb., Aug. 2.—Further startling developments were made in the Bender matter to-day. Mrs. Bender, or Mrs. McGregor, made a fall and complete confession of the whole matter, even to the minutest details regarding the butcheries perpetrated on the John Bender farm during 1873 and 1873. She denies having had any personal hand in the matter, but says Kate, old John's daughter, was the leader of all the devility. She went over her entire all the deviltry. She went over her entire history from the time she became Mrs. Alex-ander McGregor. She was a widow at the time that she married McGregor, alias Bender, who was a widower with four children, two of whom were Kate and John.

Jr. They migrated from Missouri to Labette
County, Kas., and became John Bender and
family. She is under the impression that Kate
has been captured, and, to shield herself, tells everything, but puts the blame on other shoulders. She knows that the old man will have to go back to Kansas, and converses in the most matter-of-fact way regarding the the most matter-or-ract way regarding the horrible murders which culminated with the death of Dr. York. In form she strongly resembles the noted Mrs. Samuels, of Clay Co., Missouri, mother of the outlaw James boys, having the same heavy square face with massive wide jaw-bones, but in point of cuteness and intelligence is far inferior to that noted woman. Mrs. McGregor, or Mrs. Bender, as shall be called, is six feet in hight, weighs over 200 pounds, and her face and hands are as dark as an Indian's, the result of her residence during the past year or so among the Northern tribes of Sioux. Her eyes are blue, and while conversing this woman's face can become pleasant, which can't be said of her husband in an adjoining cell, whose devilish face peers from behind the grated cage at each visitor. Being asked if she would be called Mrs. McGregor or

Mrs. Bender, she replied:
"The latter will do if you be satisfied, a von be here to see Mrs. Bender." "You have no objection to giving a little history of your life?"

"Oh, no; for the Sheriff has told me that I am to be free, and not to go to Kansas with the ole man, and I never did kill no one any

"Were you married to Bender in Kansas?"

"I was a widow, and he married me at Springfield, Ill., at the close of the War. I can't remember what year, but Squire Sedar tied the knot. His name then was Alexander McGregor, and he had four children, John and Kate being of the number; but two of the boys had run off. He was a poor cuss, but we lived about several years, and then were sent by the county to Dunklin County, in Southwest Missouri, where sister lived. All this is

You went by the name of McGregor?" "We did to the name till the ole man went to Kansas and took up a homestead in Lebit County, I believe, when he changed it to John Bender, and, arter about a year, John and Kate came along, and then the devil be-gan to be played."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Weil, there was stealin, thievin, and killin, and all that." "Who was the first person killed by the

family ?" "He was a sick man named Brown. He came along one afternoon. The house was a good-sized one, and on a sign was 'Grocer a good-sized one, and on a sign was 'Grocer-ies' outside the door, and seein' this he stopped. We took him in, and the second night we got him up to eat supper, and while seated at the table John Bender let him into the cellar, where Kate or John killed him, and the next day they buried him in the garden." him in the garden."

"How long after this before any one else "I don't quite remember, but not long. Two were killed, and one of them, whose name I believe was something like Mc-Gruthy or McGrath, had a good deal of money; at least John told me so." "Do you remember about a whole family being killed?"

"Yes, I do. There was a man and wife and two little girls. They drove up in a covered spring wagon, and wanted to stay all night. Kate Bender said they could stay. all night. Kate Bender said they could stay. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and while at supper that night they were dropped through the hole. Kate and the old man were below, and the man fought pretty hard, but they fixed him. I was behind the curtain that night, but did not pull the trap."

"What about the children?"

"They cried terribly that night, and the part day a man came along and see one of

next day a man came along and see one of em, and they were killed that night." "How were they killed?"
"They were buried alive. Ole John took one and Kate took the other, They holiered

awful, but finally stopped, and Kate came in and said the 'damned brats were all right "Do you remember their names?"
"It was something like Grackmore or Blackmore." [The name was Louchore, and but one of the children was found.]
"Who was killed next?"

side-whiskers and mustache. It was a rainy day when he came, and they got a good deal of money when they killed him. He fought hard, too, but Kate killed him with the "You all left soon after this?"

"Yes; they got 'skeered,' and we all went away. After walking a few miles, some men took us in a wagon, and we drove into the Cherokee or Choctaw Nation."

"Who were these men?"

"They were a part of a gang of horse-thieves who made the house their headquartheyes who made the house their headquartheyes."

ters, and run off horses left by the dead men."
"Were any of these men there during any

murders?"
"I think to, once, but can't quite remember. Some of the horses were drowned in a pond back of the house."
"What did you mean about Kate killing a man in bed with her?"

man in bed with her?"

"He was one of the first killed, and she got him to go to bed with her, and in the night killed him with the ax and put the body down the hole, but got only \$4."

"You say you did not help them kill any one. How could you help it?"

"It was always thought there were only John Bender and wife and John and Kate in the house. There was another old woman who was my husband's mother. She helped them do it."

There are many other facts obtained from the woman. It is almost a certainty that she is the old woman mentioned by John Bender as the person who helped Kate do the killing, and that the old woman mentioned by Mrs. Bender is a myth. If these are not the original Benders the fact can be easily proven. Gov. St. John, of Kansas was notified by the Sheriff here nearly a week ago of the capture, but so far not a

Kansas was notified by the Sheriff here nearly a week ago of the capture, but so far not a word has been heard in reply. Some persons even now assert that these are not the Benders, but with the facts before them it is hard to prove them any one else. John Bender has not admitted to any one that he was John Bender, as has been telegraphed over the country, but clings to the assertion that he is Alexander McGregor, and the report that John Bender, Jr., and Kate crossed the river at Omaha last week en route to some point in Iowa, is only credited by county officials.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

that John Bender, Jr., and Kate crossed the river at Omaha last week en route to some point in Iowa, is only credited by county officials.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb.. Aug. 2.—Daniel Congdon returned to Omaha last evening after an unsuccessful search in Iowa for young Bender and wife. He is the man who gave the information leading to the arrest of old Bender and wife near Fremont. They asked to eat and sleep at his house near Schuyler, and he turned them over to his neighbor, Herndon. After supper at Herndon's the old man said: "Is there any talk of this Bender murder now?" Herndon said: "No, not much." Old man Bender said: "I used to know them Benders. Stopped at their house many a time. They killed one man and wife and buried their two children alive." Instead of saying "They," the old man by a slip of the tongue said "We." Then he went on to describe the canvas wall, from behind which the fatal blow was struck, and how nice Kate used to do work. Then he talked about the Californian who came there in the evening and asked what smelled so. Kate said it was roast meat. He gave them warning by threatening to have the house searched. If he hadn't threatened they would all have been captured in the house. The old man said that he went south with the Benders that night to the railroad, where he and the Benders parted. Next day, upon hearing this story, Congdon got Sheriff Gregg, and together they pursued and captured Bender and his wife as already stated. Bender claimed his name was McGregor. Congdon, who had heard that there were more in the party, seersted himself in the jail and overheard a conversation between the prisoners confirming the report. On Thursday, after getting a meagre description of young John Bender, Kate, and the other woman, he came to Omaha, went to the ferry, and the ferryman told him he had seen such a party at 11 o'clock Thursday, answering the descriptions except having four or five children. To make sure about the children, he went back to Fremont, entered the j

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—Another horrible at tempt at wife-murder, and possibly a suc-cessful one, occurred in the West End today. The parties were James Curran and his Marie. The latter was dangerousl through the left lung, and is now lying in a precarious condition.
The couple have been married four-teen or fifteen years. Curran always lived peaceably with his wife and treated his family well until some four years ago, when despondent, melancholy, and in some way got the idea that his wife was unfaithful to him, though the spanisher he began to show signs of insanity, became

despondent, melancholy, and in some way got the idea that his wife was unfaithful to him, though the suspicion seems to have been unfounded. Finally he became violent, and threatened his wife so often that, by the advice of her neighbors, she had him arrested and tried for lunacy. The examination took place four years ago, and he was declared sane by a jury. Immediately after the trial he quit the city and went out into the State, leaving his wife to take care of herself and the children as best she could. This morning Curran arrived in the city from Chicago, went to his home, said to his wife, "I wish you wouldn't be tormenting me so every night." "Why, Jim," she replied, "I've not been tormenting you. I've been working all the time here at home." He then put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a pistol. The frightened woman sprang up and dashed out of the door, closely followed by her husband, who began firing at her, the third shot striking her in the side. This afternoon a reporter called on Curran at the jail. He is a man more like a clerk than a laborer. The wild look about his eyes shows his insanity. He talked freely with the newspaper-man. He arrived here, he says, this morning from Chicago. The reason he left his wife four years ago was because he found she was a bad character. "What did you shoot her for?" "She's been tormenting me all the time I was at Chicago. She was not there, you know; but she bewitched me. She followed me all over." POUNDED TO DEATH.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 2.-A murdet occurred in Norwalk Township, this county near Weston, on the Rock Island Road, about 7 o'clock this morning. A young man named Owen McKay, from Illinois, employed on the farm of August Anderson, was assaulted by Patrick and Michael Radigon, living on an adjoining farm, and was pounded to death. The trouble was the result of Mc-Kay undertaking to drive through a lane on the farm of the Radigans, and Mike repulsed him, as he had incurred his displeasure on a former occasion. The murderers were arrested by Deputy-Sheriff Chatterbuck and are now in jail in this city. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of the tragedy.

DISHONORED HIS NIECE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—A few days ago a
young French-Canadian gentleman, well
known and highly esteemed as a man of
honor, had occasion to go into the country
for a time, leaving his wife and children at home. He returned hastily the same even-ing, and, noticing a light in his bedroom, it flashed upon him that burglars might be in Blackmore." [The name was Louchore, and but one of the children was found.]
"Who was killed next?"
"It was Dr. York. I remember him so well. He was such a pleasant man, with

nan a doctor well known in French-Canadiar freles. But a still greater horror awaited circles. But a still greater horror awaited him, for upon dragging the man into the light he discovered that he had in custody his wife's uncle. The wife screamed, and the Doctor implored mercy, "Pour le bon Dieu." The enraged and outraged husband selzed a rife and demanded which of them he should kill first, as both should die. They fell upon their knees and implored mercy for their conduct, the woman adding that it only for their children's sake her husband should not place his own freedom in peril. He bundled the pair into the street, and informed the nearest police that at a certain street, in a gateway, were a man and woman who wanted some clothes to cover their nakedness. The husband is a military man, and has seen service in Italy and France.

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY. New York, Aug. 2.—Franz Julius Munz-burg, a Polish plasterer, and Xavier Lindouer NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Franz Julius Munzburg, a Pollsh plasterer, and Xavier Lindouer, house painter, occupied rooms in the rear of No. 45 Forsyth street. The men quarreled Thursday, but were separated before either was injured. Late this afternoon Munzburg entered Lindouer's apartments and fired a shot which disabled the latter's right arm. Mrs. Lindouer seized a flatiron, but Munzburg brushed her aside, pursued Lindouer into an adjoining bedroom, and fired a second shot into his face. Helpless, bleeding, and wild with terror, Lindouer fied to the street, pursued by his enemy. A third shot from Munzburg's pistol went wide of its mark, but Lindouer fell on the sidewalk. As he was attempting to rise again Munzburg rushed upon him, and fired a fourth shot into his right side, which killed him instantly. He was attempting to fire again when selzed and disarmed by citzens. A police officer took the murderer into custody. Lindouer was a German, 50 years old. His murderer stated to hight to the police that he intended to kill him because he feared personal injury. It was said threats of lynching had been made before the police obtained possession of the murderer.

SHOT BY A NEGRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 2.—A special to the Banner says: "Last night at Wood land Mills a party of negroes were swearing and quarreling in front of the residence of Harry Crenshaw, a well-known citizen of Woodland, when Crenshaw went out and ordered them to hush. This enraged the party and hot words followed, when Crenshaw fired at the negroes. Alexander Elli shaw fired at the negroes. Alexander Ellison, one of the negroes, returned the fire with a double-barreled shotgun, emptying the contents of both barrels into Crenshaw's breast and stomach. Crenshaw fell and was carried into his residence and medical aid summoned. Ellison fied to Union City, where he was arrested this morning and taken back to Woodland. Crenshaw at last accounts was lying in a critical condition, and it is thought he will die."

STABBING AFFRAY. LAPATETTE, Ind., Aug. 2.-James Farrel last night became involved in a quarrel with Stephen Gaston, during which the latter drew a knife and inflicted eight or nine ugly-looking gashes on Farrell's body. One across the abdomen is considered very dangerous, and the chances are that he will die, should inflammation set in. Gaston was the endischarged fireman. Gaston claims that he was at the distillery, and Farrell was a discharged fireman. Gaston claims that he was at the distillery, when Farrell came in and assaulted him, and he cut him with the krife, he being engaged in whittling at the time. Gaston surrendered himself, and was let go, but this morning Farrell's condition was regarded as dangerous, and he was was regarded as dangerous, and he was locked up. Since his arrest Gaston declines to make any statement, save that it was self-defense.

AN UNSPEAKABLE CRIME. Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.
POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., July 31.—Dr. Demint, living on Duck Creek, in Stoddard County, of 16 years. On last Wednesday evening six men caught her, forced her into the woods, men caught her, forced her into the woods, and subjected her to the most frightful outrages,—the report being that all of the demons took tarns in the hellish crime,—after which they left their victim in the woods in a semi-conscious state, in which condition she succeeded in making her way back to the house. On the next day she was found in Duck Creek, drowned. It is believed that the wives of the devils that so fearfully abused her were the parties who did the drowning.

HE MUST HANG.

New York, Aug. 2 .- Gov. Cornell to-day refused to commute the sentence of Balbao, the Italian, sentenced to be hanged on Fri-day next in this city for the murder of his wife last fall. Preparations for the execuion are being made.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.-The following telegram was sent to New York this afternoon:

To William F. Kintzing, New York: The Governor is unable to justify himself in any interference with the execution of the law in the case of the unfortunate prisoner Salbo.

EDWARD MIGGUEL, Pardon Clerk.

"CLABBER ALLEY," ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Aug. 2.—Cleves Hardin, a drunken negro, got in a row with Jim Daniels, another negro, about half-past 9 in the locality known as "Clabber Alley." Prince Ferdinand, also colored, attempted to pacify Hardin, but, being unsuccessful, turned moment or two later Daniels threw a rock and struck Hardin in the face. He then ran away. Whereupon Hardin attacked Ferdinand, plunging a large clasp knife into his heart, killing him instantly. Hardin was arrested. away and started down Seventh street. A

TEXAS MURDERS. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 2,-The Journal's Austin special says William Williams shot and instantly killed one Scott. Both colored. Villiams escaped. The News has received the following spe

PARIS, Tex., Aug. 2.—John Palmer was shot and instantly killed Saturday by John and Newton Pender, the result of a difficulty about a pony. A HUGE SWINDLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 2.—Great excite

Byansville, Ind., Aug. 2.—Great excitement exists in Warrick County over the report of the county affairs submitted by the expert accountants to the Commissioners today at a called session in Booneville. The report shows that the county has been swindled out of \$28,000 in the construction of county bridges, and other transactions amounting to thousands of dollars are reported by the experts to have been unlawfully paid for. Sandwick, ill., Aug. 2.—Two young men named William Crafford and Henry McCoy, who were arrested in Chicago yesterday by a city detective, were brought here to-night charged with having burglarized the house of George Whitcomb here some two weeks ago and stolen a gold watch, 500 in money, and other valuables. The watch, which they had pawned, was recovered. CAUGHT.

SEVENTEEN YEARS. DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 2.—Lewis Ramey, a negro, convicted at the last term of the Corporation Court at Danville of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, but granted a new trial, was tried again to-day in the same Court and convicted of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for seventeen years.

OFFICER AND PRISONER KILLED. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 2.—The News' Eagle Pass special reports that in an effort to recapture five escaped prisoners one Dep-uty-Sheriff and a prisoner were killed, PRESIDENTIAL.

Increasing Desire to Have the Whole of the Sherman-Hancock Letters,

The Understanding Being that Hancock Wrote Several Others.

And that the Unpublished Ones Will Explain Matters Fully,

Which Are as Yet Left Somewhat in the Dark.

Great Preparations Making in New York for Thursday's Conference.

Distinguished Politicians Already En Route to Meet Gen. Garfield.

Some Interesting "Recollections" as to Hancock's Course at James River.

SHERMAN-HANCOCK.

NCREASING CURIOSITY TO HAVE THE WHOLE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The curiosity to have the whole of the Sherman-Hancock correspondence is rapidly increasing. It is generally agreed that Gen. Hancock's letter cannot be fully understood until the two which called it out are before the public, as well as some which followed it. The corre spondent of the Baltimore Sun, a Hancock paper, says that it is understood that Gen. Hancock wrote several others to Gen. Sherman after the one now before the public. The Democratic press of the East, upon the production of only one of several letters, and without the light which those which called this one out would give, are declaring that another Republican charge against Gen. Hancock has been exploded. So general is the state ment that it is proper to recall the fact that the whole charge against Gen. Hancock came not only from Democratic sources, but from his personal friends, and that every point of these charges thus made were declared to be accurate by his intimate personal friend, Gen. W. F. ("Baldy") Smith. THE CHARGES WERE BROUGHT, SOON AFTER their publication by Democrats at the Cin-

cinnati Convention, to the attention of Gen. Smith in the following printed form: "During the Electoral controversy "During the Electoral controversy it was claimed by the Republicans that Senator Ferry, the Acting Vice-President, had the right to count the votes independent of the Senate and House. On the other hand, the Democrats claimed that Congress alone had the right of counting the vote. While these questions were pending, and prior to the establishment of the Electoral Commission, Gen. Hancock informed Gen. Sherman that it was due to him (Sherman) to be apprised it was due to him (Sherman) to be apprised of what his (Gen. Hancock's) position was in the matter. He therefore would say that he considered that Tilden had been elected President of the United States, and that Grant's term of office expired at midnight on the 3d of March. That, regardless of anything Ferry might do, if Congress declared

THAT TILDEN WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT, THAT TILDEN WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT, he (Hancock) believed he had the right to take the oath of office wherever he might be, and that if Mr. Tilden did take the oath of office and he should receive any orders from Tilden as President after midnight on the 3d of March, he should obey them." Atkins says Gen. William F. Smith made this statement at Waterbury, Vt., publicly, in the presence of over sixty of the prominent Democrats in the State. When this had been examined by Gen. Smith he was asked if it was correct, when the following conversation ensued:

"Yes, I suppose it is correct enough. But this refers to Mr. Atkins, not to me."

"But he says he got the statement from you."

yon."
"Well, I did mention something of the sort, I believe."
"As a recommendation of Gen. Hancock?"
"No, not in that way at all. We were simply talking among ourselves about what had happened in the past about the fraud, and so on, and

I MENTIONED THIS AS A FACT in connection with the fraud. I have noth-ing further to say about it."

"Does Mr. Atkins state substantially what

"Does Mr. Atkins state substantially what you said?"

"Oh, yes; that is correct."

"From whom did you obtain the information?"

"That I cannot tell you."

"But you made the statement publicly."

"I might have alluded to it publicly, but I don't think so. Any way, I had not the slightest idea or wish that it should be published. I made the statement, as I said, when we were talking among ourselves."

"Did you state it as a fact within your own knowledge, or as a fact of which you have been informed?"

"I STATED IT AS A FACT.

as of course it is. It would scarcely do for me to state something that was not true. That is all I intend to say about it."

This is sufficient proof of two facts: First, that the Republicans had nothing to do with starting the stery; and second, that it is very evident that the public is not yet in possession of the whole of Gen. Hancock's correspondence on the subject. The curiosity is also increasing to ascertain whether there was a general correspondence among some of the officers of higher rank at the early date covered by the letters which called out Gen. Hancock's upon the subject of what the army would do, or had better do, in the several contingencies then likely to arise. "I STATED IT AS A FACT.

THE BIG CONFERENCE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Preparations are being made on a grand scale by the National

NEW YORK.

and local campaign committees for the re-ception of Gen. Garfield and other distin-guished Republicans to-morrow evening, and for the exercises which are to take place on the day following. Ex-Gov. Jewell, Chairthe day following. Ex-Gov. Jewell, Chairman of the National Committee, left this city to-day for Buffalo, where he will meet Gen. Garfield and party. He was accompanied by the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Col. G. W. Hooker, and State Senator W. H. Robertson. The various clubs and associations of this city of the Boys in Blue will make such a parade in the city as they shall determine for themselves without shall determine for themselves without the control of the central organization. A movement is on foot among the veterans of the War to tender Gen. Garfield a veterans' reception on Saturday under the supervision of Gen. Anson G. McCook. A circular has een issued addressed in the following

The undersigned voterans of the late War, appreciating your brilliant and gallant services to your country, no less renowned in peace than in war, desire your acceptance of a screnade at their hands at such time and place as you may be pleased to designate.

to designate.

SENATOR CONKLING Service!

THE CONFERENCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 2.—The joint meeting of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, the Republican National Committee, and the Chairmen of State Committee, and the Chairmen of State Commitmittee, and the Chalmen of State Committees, which will take place next Thursday at
the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will be one of great
importance. Many leading Republicans from
different sections of the country will be present, among them Gen. Garfield, Senator
Bluine, Gen. Logan, Gen. Ben Harrison of
Indiana, the Hon. Omar D. Conger of Michigan, and the Hon. Charles G. Williams of
Wisconsin, and others.

OFF FOR NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.

OFF FOR NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—The Hon. John C.
New, Grairman of the Republican State
Committee in company with Gen. Harrison
and United States Marshal Dudley, left for
New York to-night to attend the National
Conference of Republicans called for Thursday. At Mentor Gen. Garfield is expected to
loin the party.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—A short time WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—A short time since there appeared what purported to be an interview with Simon Cameron, at White Sulphur Springs, in which he was represented as abusing President Hayes in exceedingly harsh terms, saying that Donhad bought him for \$5,000 when there were no campaign funds to be had, were no campaign funds to be had, and that Hayes solicited it and got it in person. Now ex-Senator Cameron publicly denies the correctness of the interview, and pronounces it false in all its main details. He says he was approached by a person representing himself as from the Herald, and asked for his views on the political situation, but that he resolutely declined to give

The announcement has recently been made in the Democratic press that Judge John F. Long, of Missouri, the most intimate friend of Gen. Grant in the West, and a leading life-long Republican, had "come out" for Hancock. It can be stated upon unimpeach able authority that Long never was a Republican. In early life he was a school master, and among his pupils was the girly who afterwards became the wife of Gen. Grant. During Gen. Grant's second term Mrs. Grant came across her old teacher, and besought the President to give him a place. Gen. Grant made him Collector of St. Louis, a position in which he distinguished himself by appointing his own relatives in great numbers to office under him.

HANCOCK AND SHERIDAN. GEN. R. SI FOSTER'S REPLY TO THE IN-QUIRIES OF COL. WILLIAM V. HUTCHINGS.

A few days since we published a letter sent by Col. William V. Hutchings, of this, city, to Gen. R. S. Foster, of Indianapolis, in which he asked him to compare recollections as to an incident in Gen. Hancock's career, which happened in the course of the fighting on the James River. The following, which Col. Hutchings, brings out the incident in a

still clearer light.

Indianapolis, July 24, 1880.—Col. W. V. Hutchings, Boston, Mass.—My Drar Colonel. Yours 28th June to hand and noted. I remember well the time you mention, on the banks of James River. Gen. Hancock staid in my quarters the night before the 4ttack, which was made July, 1864. We talked a great deal, and I cannot recollect all the conversation in detail. He was evidently jealous of Sheridan, and his attack was so feeble and so procrustinated as to call forth severe criticism from all the officers and many men in my command. Ha fooled away (for some cause) nearly or all of the first day, without hardly developing the enemy's position. Sheridan had gone on to the right of Hancock. I think he said the night before the attack or on the early the enemy's position. Sheridan had gone on to the right of Hancock. I think he said the night before the attack or on the early morning, "It did not matter much which way the thing went, Sheridan would get all the credit there was in it anyway." The indifference he manifested and the delay and feebleness with which he attacked the first day, caused me 'to say what I did, "viz." "They are not going to amount to much don't believe he is going to fight." I did not like to say anything to smirch the military character of any one, and after the "inpeo of years" my memory of details, etc., is not as fresh as it was fifteen years ago. The nomination of Gen. Hancock by the Democracy is to catch soldier votes, and as he has done nothing in a civil capacity but tickle the Rebel element when in command at New Orleans, he suits the Southern wing of the party. The Northern wing is the tall. They thought in nominating Hancock they would have nothing to defend in his past record, and steal our glory for suppressing the "slaveholders' rebellion." I am considered a Stalwart here. We have some of the meanest, most unprincipled Rebel Democrats in Indiana of any State in the Union. They did not have the courage to take up arms and fight it out, but staid in the rear, both here and in Canada, and while here murdered enrolling officers and passed resolutions declaring the War a failure. Remember me to all my old friends, and come out here if you want to see a lively time. "It's getting red hot." Your friend, Fosters.

NOTES.

AT NEW ORLEANS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New Orleans, Aug. 2.—The Garfield campaign was inaugurated to-night by an immense mass-meeting, characterized by unexpected numbers and unbounded enthusasm. Capt. George L. Norton, an old and well-known steamship commander, presided, and Mr. Pitkin, United States Marshal under Grant, and removed by Hayes, Gen. Wharton, present incumbent of that office, and Col. Lewis, lately removed from the Naval Office, were among the princ speakers, thus evidencing the union harmony of the party here.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Emery A. Storra, of Chicago, and Tom Needles, State Auditor of Illinois, were at the National headquarter.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOHN G. SAXE.

New York, Aug. 2.—Mrs. John G. Saxe, wife of the distinguished poet, died at her home in Brooklyn Saturday night of bron-Bridport, Vt. She was unable to do any literary work for the past year on accoullness. She leaves two sons and one d

MRS. J. ORTING.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Dispatch.
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Johanna Orting, the wealthy proprietress of a mea market here, dropped dead to-day in he shop from heart-disease.

ALEXANDER YOUNG. Special Dipatch to The Cheego Tribuna.

Dunuque, I.a., Aug. 2.—Mr. Alexand.
Young, one of the wealthlest and besknown men in the lead mining regions, die to-day. He was 66 years of age.

THE REV. G. O. KRESTER,
DAYTON, O., Aug. 2.—The Rev. George
Keester, Professor of Ecclesiastical History
in the Union Biblical Seminary United
Brethren Church, Dayton, died at his residence in this city this evening.

CINCINNATI CATHOLICS.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—The Roman Catholic congregations of Cincinnati met to night and appointed committees to take steps to get a charter for their cemeteries and to confer with the Assignee of Archbishop furcell as to whether they were in danger of being held for the Archbishop's debts.

FOREIGN.

First Definit News of Extent of Gen. Burrows' Fight: SICK FIVE CENTS.

He Lost Twenty Officers and 1,900 European and Na-tive Soldiers.

And, It Appears, Was the One Who Precipitated the Battle.

The Blame for the Disorganization in India Placed on Gen. Haines.

Sir Carnet Wolseley to Be Sent Thither to Restore Order.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition Be lieved to Be Somewhat Improved.

A Remarkably Warm Reception Ac corded to Armenians in Russia.

French Republicans Gain 189 Se Par in the General Elections.

AFGHANISTAN. THE DETAILS OF THE BURBOWS FIGHT.

owing from Candahar:
Aug. 2.—On the morning of July 27 Gen Burrows engaged Ayoob Khan's force of rout Candahar. After four hours of severe fighting Gen. Burrows was re-culsed and forced to retreat to candahar. The British loss was twenty officers, 400 Europeans, and 800 natives ing in the retreat. Three horse-artillery guns were abandoned. Preparations are making for a siege in Candahar.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE NEWS.
The Times says: The foregoing news wa brought in by native messengers from Can-dahar and telegraphed from Kitta Abdulla, a postforty-four miles on the Candahar side of

BURROWS THE ASSACLANT. The Times says: We may assume that the messengers left Candahar Saturday. We learn for the first time that Gen. Burrows was the assailant. As Afghans do not take prisoners, we fear all the missing may be reckoned as killed. The upshot of the story is, that of 2,400 men not more than half, some of whom are wounded, followed Gen. Burpows into Candahar.

A Bombay dispatch to the Times under date of Monday says: News is expected n Gen. Primrose at Candahar by native ners in about ten days. The Government abay can not spare any European

GEN. HAINES BLAMED. LONDON, Aug. 2.-A Calcutta correspond

on to the Times telegraphs as follows:

It was well known by the time Gen. Burrows' force reached Girishk or Helmund River, if not indeed before it left Candahar, that the whole of the contingent under the Wali Shere Ali were thoroughly untrustworthy, having been corrupted by regiments stationed for ten years at thoroughly untrustworthy, having been corrupted by regiments stationed for ten years at Cabul, and it is strange, this fact being known, that so weak a brigade was permitted to proceed seventy miles from its supports against 8,000 men with thirty-six guns. The general impression here is that Gen. Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in India, is greatly to blame for this cuprudence. The matineers were supposed to have dispersed, but it is much more probable they have joined Ayoob Khan. The only things that seem to be wanted are a head to direct at Simila and a lender to execute in Southern atghanistan. I believe I am not overstating the case in saying that Gen. Haines long ago incleited the confidence of the army. Gens. Primrose and Phayre are comparatively untried men. Gens. Stewart and Roberts could hardly be spared from the North. All men's eyes in India are turned to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, and were the Government to announce the intention of sending him out immediately the hewatounld be hailed with delight by soldiers and civilians from one end to the other.

A Cabul correspondent telegraphed before the interruption of communication:

the interruption of communication:

If Ayoob Kahn is not too much carried away by his success to perceive the opportunity probably open to him, he may be expected to make best his way to Ghuznee. His arrival there would probably instill new life into the opposition leaders there, and the new Ameer, instead of being about to draw over the more influentia of them to his side, may find himself confronte in the days of his reign by a revived opposition which will render his tenure of power mosprecarious:

the interruption of communication:

It is believed that Sir Garnet Wolseley will sail for India next Friday with a special commission for settling the military affairs of the Afghanistan war. His appointment is not looked upon as evidence of the intention of the Government to abandon the country, as it is well known that Sir Garnet combines to a singular degree the faculties of aggressiveness and caution. It is rumored that he will succeed Sir Frederick Haines as Commander-in-Chief in India.

A TURKISH ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER. There is being distributed in Turkish military circles a printed account of the Afghai disaster, charging the British troops with cowardice and their leaders with utter in apacity. wires cur.

A Bombay dispatch, dated yesterday, says:
"Communication with Cabul is interrupted.
The telegraph-wire has been cut between
Pezwan and Lattaband."

WANTED-A LEADER The Telegraph urges that some officer should be sent to Afghanistan of sufficient rank and reputation to restore mutual confidence in the several camps and smother al individual jealousies.

individual jealousies.

THE AMEER SUSPICIOUS.

A Bombay dispatch says: Before the telegraph wire communicating with Cabul was out a message was received thence, stating that the durbar which was to have been held Monday at Kellahaji has been postponed, and it was quite uncertain whether it would be held at all. It is supposed that a hitch has arisen from the evicent distrust of the Ameer and his reluctance to venture within the British camp.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PREMIER GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Dr. Andrew Clark, who
passed the night at Premier Gladstone's
house, reports Gladstone as rather better,
but his febrile state continues. There have been numerous callers at the house since 7 this morning. Policemen have been sta-tioned at the end of Downing street from an early hour, and, in accordance with instruc-tions from the Premier's medical advisers, no

tions from the Premier's medical advisers, no vehicles are allowed to pass the house.

2:45 p. m.—At half-past 2 Mr. Gladstone's condition was unchanged. His feverish state continues. Sir William Jenner is anxiously awaited. Mrs. Gladstone writes from Downing street as follows: "Sir William Jenner (physician to the Queen) has been summoned, and will be here at 3 p. m. Until then no fresh report of Mr. Gladstone's condition can be given."

of given."

5 p. m.—A bulletin issued from Downing treet at fifteen minutes past 4 this afternoon, u.s.: "Gladstone is doing as well as could a expected, but his fever continues." The

bulletin is signed by Sir William Jenner Andrew Clark.

11 p. m.—Mr. Gladsone passed a more comfortable day. The fever has not increased, and his general state is satisfactory. BEACONSFIELD INQUIRES AFTER GLADSTONE. Among the many inquiries after Mr. Gladstone.

field through his private secretary. MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

SIT WIIIlam Jenner will not visit Mr. Gladstone again until Wednesday.

MUST TAKE REST.

The Times says: "We cannot be wrong in
assuming that the illness of Mr. Gladstone

must occasion his withdrawal from the House of Commons for the rest of the season. His illness was brought on in his acidious attention to public business, and constant at tendance in the Bouse, which told on his

THE PUBLIC FEELING. Telegrams from many parts of the country state that the news of Mr. Gladstone's illness is received with general regret, and has formed the chief topic in all public places.

The Datty News' Rome correspondent says: "The Liberal press express concern

for Mr. Gladstone's health and hope of his The Franch and German press also com-ment on Mr. Gladstone's condition. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PHANCE AND

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, declared that the Government had no official of diplomatic relations between France and Mexico. As to the renewal of relations be-tween England and Mexico, he said that, as Mexico broke off the relations, overtures for a renewal should come from Mexico, DISPROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.

An Irish memoer intends to move a resolu-tion in the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity, declaring that the direct and in-direct share of the Peerage in legislation is far in excess of their legitimate to tensi in the Government of the Empire, and that the time will come when, to redress this preponderance, the sons, brothers, and heirs presumptive of members of the House of Lords will be declared incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.

THE "LITTLE WESTERN."

The dory Little Western, from Gloucester, lass., arrived at Gravesend yesterday.

THE ATALANTA'S FIGURE-BRAD.

THE ATALANTA'S FIGURE-HEAD.

The Times publishes a description of the figure-head of the Atalanta, widely differing from the description of the one picked up by the barge Girl of Devon.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, moving a second reading of the Irish Compensation bill, said the bill had arisen from exceptional circumstances existing in Ireland during the last few days and from a large increase of evictions, especially during the present year.

Lord Granville said that the bill was a purely temporary one.

Lord Granville said that the bill was a purely temporary one.

Earl Gray moved the rejection of the bill, which, he said, was a measure for depriving landlords of their legal remedy to enforce the payment of rent. Bearing in mind the recent agitations in Ireland, he could conceive of no more direct encouragement for breaking the law than the present bill, and he trusted the House would firmly refuse to assent to the measure which would be so degrading to their Lordships and disastrous to Ireland. [Cheers.]

Baron Emily supported and Lord Landsowne opposed the bill. The latter said if it passed, the bill would be a standing record of injustice and ill-considered legislation.

The Earl of Dunraver and Marquis of Waterford opposed, and Baron Wavenry supported the bill.

Earl Derby said he approved the bill, but only with certain amendments.

only with certain amendments.

Lord Salisbury made a speech, in which he vigorously opposed the bill.

ADJOURNED. The House of Lords has adjourned until

DIED AT SEA. QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, arrived to-day in charge of the first officer. Capt. Harris died on the voyage,

JAPANESE GOLD COIN.

The £190,000 worth of gold purchased on Saturday in open market for export to America is Japanese gold coin, which arrived in London on Friday. The shipment will, as on one or two previous occasions, be unin-

RUSSIA. A WARM RECEPTION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—Newspapers here publish advices from Novoressnsk, on the Russian shore of the Black Sea, stating that a number of Greek and Armenian emi-grants recently tried to land there, but their ship was fired upon with a storm of bullets by order of the Russian local authorities. The Captain of the vessel was killed. A Russian war schooner afterwards captured the remainder of the crew and passengers of the emigrant vessel, some of whom were wounded, and the captives were immediately imprisoned. About half a million Greeks and Armenians who intend to emigrate to Russia probably will not be pleased by the reception of their compatriots.

SKOBELEFT'S ADVANCE.

Gen. Skobeleft is said to have been heavily reinforced, and to have resumed the advance in the direction of Merv.

in the direction of Merv.

AMERICAN SMUGGLEPS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Governor of Siberia complains that American vessels from San Francisco are extensively engaged in contraband trade with the Russian Pacific ports, introducing spirits, tobacco, and agricultural and hunting implements without paying duty, and he says that they are also trading in furs without paying the slightest regard to existing rules and regulations. It is evident, from the tone of both Russian society and the press, that there is much irritation against America.

MORE FIELD GUNS.

MORE FIELD GUNS.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that
Russia has ordered 100 more Krupp field

MEXICO. THE ATTACK ON GONZALES.

THE ATTACK ON GONZALES.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29, via New YORK, Aug. 2.—The following is an account given of the attack on Gen. Gonzales at Guanajuata: The State Government is anti-Gonzales and anti-Diaz, but forced a vote of the State against Gonzales. When Gonzales arrived at Guanajuata he was escorted to the residence of a friend. Many citizens assembled to offer an ovation, when the State troops bled to offer an ovation, when the State troops marched to the spot and fired at the house and crowd. Gonzales was on the balcony receiving the people when the firing took place. A child of Roblett, the host, received a shot. Other balls passed through the window into Other balls passed through the window into the room, breaking a mirror, lamps, etc. One man, a mechanic, was killed in the attack, which was accompanied with seditious cries. MINISTER ZAMACONA.

Minister Zamacona will not return to Washington. He has been elected to two seats in Congress.

MINISTER OF WAR. Gen. Pacheca is reappointed Minister of War.

GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Berlin correspondent eports that everything concerning the Greek question seems to have come to a stand-still. The situation is unchanged, and there is no danger at present that any disturbance will suddenly break out. It is considered doubtful whether the Porte will now be able to quiet the Alban-ians after having stirred up their national

POSTPONED. intended publishing resterday ordinances for the mobilization of the army, but in consequence of the advice of the Powers decided to postpone the measure for the pres-

THE COBURG CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Berlin correspond-

read authority that the result of the crence a Cobourg did not answer the ral expectations."

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The failure of the Co conference has produced serious distri-ment in Berlin. One of the main objection lieving the central Government from the ne lieving the central Government in the shape cessity of soliciting funds yearly in the shape cessity of soliciting funds yearly in the shape

THE MILITARY BUDGET. The Government will ask for a large in-

ENGLISH CROPS.

THE WERKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Mark Lane Expres in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: The weather has been very un-settled. Large tracts of grain all over the Kingdom have been laid and twisted by rain, and mildew, which had appeared among the wheat, is increasing. Dry, warm er is much needed to harden the grain. The harvest has already begun in Kent, barley being as a rule the earliest erop. Unless the weather becomes settled

and fine the farmers' sanguine expectations relative to barley will hardly be realized, and

good English malting descriptions will AGAIN BE SCARCE. Oats have suffered less than other cereals. The markets have been generally firmer. Most sorts of wheat have been stiffly held for an advance, and a strong feeling in trade for an advance, and a strong feeling in trade is increasing. Another week of broken weather would cause a decided advance in old grain. Although July arrivals from abroad were over a million quarters of wheat and flour, yet the English deliveries have been so scanty that the small reserve which existed at the beginning of July must be diminished nearly 400,000 quarters. August arrivals from abroad are likely to be good, but if deliveries of English wheat are practically nil, it will be

DIFFICULT TO MEET THE WANTS.

The markets are likely to be very sensitive until September. The market for forward delivery is of different character. American red winter is offered at about seven shilling below the price of old grain. England is taking an increased share of American grain shipments. Purchases for the Continent have fallen to 100,000 quarters. There are a fair number of cargoes off coast, but buyers are reserved. DIFFICULT TO MEET THE WANTS. but buyers are reserved.

The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending July 94 were 1,051,089 hundred-weight of tiour.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Returns of elections for the Councils-General show that 704 Repub-licans and 281 Conservatives were elected. Sixty-seven second ballots will be necessary. The Republicans gain 184.

Midnight.—Returns received up to this ime show the election of 804 Republicans and \$25 Conservatives. Eighty-one second ballots will be necessary. Republican gains. 189.

COMMUNISTS RETURNING. Another 100 annestied Communists have arrived from New Caledonia. THE LAND TAX.

The farmers are organizing for the presentation of a gigantic petition to the Government requesting the abolition of the land tax, which they say they can bear no longer in the face of the present and future competition of the United States and Canada in the supply of grain and animal food.

TURKEY.

TROOPS IN THESSALY AND EPIRUS. London, Aug. 2.—A Vienna corresponder says: A dispatch from Pera announces that the Porte has determined, on the advice of Osman Pasha, to increase the troops in Thessaly and Epirus to 50,000. Of these, 26,000 will serve in Thessaly and 24,000 in Epirus. Twenty thousand of the whole force will be Albanian volunteers, THE MONTENEGRIN QUESTION AND THE NA-VAL DEMONSTRATION.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that if the Porte promptly settles the Montenegrin question the naval demonstration by the Powers will be suppended

CUBA.

CONSENTED TO LEAVE THE ISLAND. HAVANA, Aug. 2.- News has been received at headquarters here that the remaining in-surgent Chiefs in the jurisdiction of Santé Spiritus, being Serafin, Sancherz, Riventro, Plutaico, Esterado, and Medina, have veriled reports of their intention to leave the sland, and that the jurisdiction is now com-pletely clear of insurgents again. YELLOW-FEVER AND SMALL-POX.

There were fifty-one deaths from yellow-fever and thirteen from small-pox in Havana during the week ending July 31.

A WORLD'S FATE IN ROME. ROME, Aug. 2.—A committee, including some of the leading members of the Roman holding of an international exhibition here n 1885. The advocates of the scheme have received encouraging letters from the Duke D'Aosta, ex-King of Spain, Premier Glad-stone, and Gambetta, President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

SOUTH AFRICA.

RECALLED. LONDON, Aug. 2.-In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Kimberly announced that Sir Bartle Frere had been recalled from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. He said there had never existed between the Government and Sir Bartle Frere the har-mony essential for the public interest.

THE RUMPA REBELLION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.—One leader of the Rumpa rebellion has been shot and several senteneed to various terms of imprisonment.
The rebellion, however, shows no signs of collapsing, as the British troops cannot stand the unhealthy climate.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS AGAIN. MADRID, Aug. 2.—The Liberal publishes the rumor that Don Carlos will shortly pub-

lish a manifesto declaring that he will never renounce his claim to the Spanish throne. THE INDIANS.

VICTORIA'S BAND. The long chase after Victoria and his band of marauding Apaches has at last resulted in penning the Indians up so that there is every probability of their decisive defeat. The latest movements resulting in the defeat of

probability of their decisive defeat. The latest movements resulting in the defeat of the Indians in two fights, are detailed officially in the following dispatches received by Gen. Sheridan yesterday:

In the Field, Eagle Sprangs, July 30, vin Stockton, Aug. 1.—Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Texas: Victoria's band, estimated at sixty or more, attempted to pass north between the Eagle and Quitman Mountains to-day. I was encamped with a small parry at the point which they attempted to pass. Having learned at Wilcox's this morning of their probable approach, I fortified the position with singh means as were available, and sent orders to Capt. Ville at Eagle Springs and Capt. Nolan at Quitman to proceed immediately to that place. At 4 a. m. a detachment of thirteen men reported to me, previously to which I had but seven men, including three teamsters. At about 9 a, m. the Indians were observed approaching rapidly in force. They were vigorously repulsed, and a part of Company B, Tenth Cavairy. Upon his approach a sharp action took place between the troops and the Indians, in which he latter were severely punished, and Lieut. Callody wounded, and one man of Company Ckilled, and eight animals.

In the entire engagement, which lasted about three hours, sever lindians were fitted and many wounded. Upon the approach of Capt. Nolan's company the Indians fied rapidly to the Rio Grande, none having gore north. The Mexican troops returned to the

Rio Rrande, opposit Quitman, on the 28th, being entirely out of supplies. They are now moving down the river and are opposit here. From the best information we have it is thought that the Indians will not attempt to pass north between the Eagle and Van Horne Mountains, and I have made the best possible disposition of troops available to Interrupt and punish the marauders.

Colonel co Col. Grierson also telegraphs the following

Col. Grierson also telegraphs the following under date of Aug. 1:

In answer to a communication sent Col. Valle, commanding the Mexican troops, I have obtained the following information in answer from him. He confirms the report of a fight with a portion of his force and the Indians at Plue Mountains, in which four Indians were killed. He lost one man killed, three wounded, and ten horses. He is making a combined movement on the Indians, who are in Sierra Firra, the bend of which range is at right angles with the Sierra del Barracho, bordering the river. His entire force consisted of 600 men. I will keep up communication with him and will forward any news received. The telegraph line has been down and is still working badly. Please forward a copy of this to Gen. Ord, as I cannot communicate east at present.

SITTING BULL. Maj. J. M. Walsh, who commands the East ern Division of the Northwest Mounted Po lice, arrived at the Palmer House yesterday fternoon, being seventeen days out from Woody Mountain, where Sitting Bull's Sioux are encamped. To a TRIBUNE repre-sentative last night he said that the Sioux sentative last night he said that the Sioux under his supervision had dwindled from 560 lodges to 220 lodges, representing about only from 400 to 500 men. Maj. Walsh is charged with a special mission from Bull which he is not at liberty to communicate. He will call at Ottawa and lay the matter before the Canadian Government, and after that he probably will consult the President. The Major says that Bull's intentions are the very best, and that he has given up all thoughts of fighting to all appearances. Maj. Walsh has Sitting-Bull's war bonnet, which the great warrior had given him.

THE FIRE RECORD.

JULY FIRES IN CHICAGO. The Fire Insurance Patrol Reporter make the following report of fires in this city for the month of July, 1880: Total number of alarms, 60; second alarms, 4; second and third combined, 1; stills, 44. The causes for same are as follows: Children with matches, 10; fire-crackers, 9; false, 13; unknown, 4; same are as follows: Children with matches, 10; fire-crackers, 9; false, 13; unknown, 4; match dropped among paper, 5; communicated, 8; spark from chimney, 6; chimney fires, 4; spark from locomotive, 3; explosion of kerosene lamp, 3; supposed incendiary, 3; explosion of a kerosene oil-stove, 2; fire-works, 2; explosion of gasoline lamp, 2, and 1 each lightning, overheating oven, ignition of dust over boiter, bonfire, hot iron falling on floor, cigar-stubs, watchman in tower discovering fire beyond the city limits, pot of tar boiling over, ignition of mosquito-bar from match, ignition of pan of grease, spontaneous combustion, match dropped into clothes-basket, match dropped into bottle of turpentine, carelesness, hot ashes, ignition of dust around lard-tank, bolling over of pan of grease, defective chimney, match dropped among hay, bursting of tank of-acid, match dropped into pan of bentine, spark from boiler furnace, match dropped among waste, overheated boiler, spark blown into shaving yault, mice with matches, pot of oil boiling over, hot cinders deposited against wooden partition, spark from smoke-stack, overheated stove-pipe, and smoky chimney. Of the buildings 2 were stone, 23 brick, and 53 frame. They were occupied as follows: Dwellings, 25; barns, 17; sheds, 3; machine-shops, 3; furniture manufactories, 3; tenements, 3; saloons, 3; jewelry stores, 2; bookbinderies, 2; groceries, 9; and 1 each basket manufactory, bakery, notlons, clothing, fire-works, horse-shoe natl manufactory, drugs, ice-cream saloon, empty box, coal-office, bust manufactory, bakery, notlons, clothing, fire-works, horse-shoe natl manufactory, drugs, ice-cream saloon, empty box, coal-office, bust manufactory, chemicals, beot and shoe manufactory, planing-mill, tanners' supplies, black-smith shop, general, and distillery. Total insurance involved, 800,783,92. Total loss, 841,482,92. Total loss, 841,482,92. Total loss, 841,482,92. Total loss, 841,482,93,482,93. Total loss, 841,482,93,482,93. Total loss, 841,482,93,482,93. Total loss, 841,

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 48 at 11 o'clock last room of the Burdick House. The discovery of the fire created great consternation among the guests, and there was almost a panic. As it was, some of the boarders took their the guests, and there was almost a panic. 'As it was, some of the boarders took their children out of bed and seized their trunks and vacated their rooms. Lieut. Schaack did much toward quieting them, going through the halls and shouting that they were needlesly frightened. The fire was shirted by ashes from a ple and pudding heater dropping on the floor. A hole was burned through, and about fifteen feet of wainscoting charred. The damage will not exceed \$20, while the insurance is thousands. At a quarter of 12 o'clock last night a tall, slim man, pretty well dressed, was seen to sneak into Jackson street from between Nos. 106 and 108,—two frame buildings which do not occupy the whole of the lots on which they stand. No sooner had the man disappeared in the darkness than flames were discovered in a small frame barn facing an alley in the rear of No. 106, but separated from it by Felsenthal's rag warehouse, a two-story structure 50x75 feet. An alarm was at once given from Station 202, at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets. By the time the district engines arrived the stable was completely enveloped, and the fire had communicated, to the warehouse. All the buildings in the neighborhood, except a fow of bricks which front on Desplaines street, are of wood, and, as there was a prefty strong wind, a 2—11 was turned in to prevent a wide-sweeping conflagration. By good management of Marshal Swenie this was aveited, and the flames confined to the harn and warehouse. The former was owned and used by A. B. Caughlin. It was totally destroyed, and its contents—a buggy and set of harness—burned up. Mr. Caughlin's horse was rescued, but in a badly scorehed cendition, and it is probable that the animal will have to be killed. The loss will be \$150, upon which Hr. Caughlin has an insurance of \$50 in Criteheli's agency. The warehouse, as stated, belonged to the Felsenthals—Abraham, Isaac, Benjamin, and Sanuel. The structure, which is an old one, cost \$2,000. The upper story and the roof will have to be renewed, at a pos children out of bed and seized their trunks

AT RED BLUFF, CAL. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—A fire broke out among a lot of light wooden bulldings at Red Bluff, Tehama County, this morning, spread to the adjoining buildings, and swept an en-tire block. Loss about \$100,000. Insured one-half. A number of business firms were burned out.

AT YALE, B. C. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—A Victoria dis-patch says: The total loss by the Yale fire is \$100,000, on which there was an insurance of \$500. Nearly all the safes failed and their contents ruined. Both men burned at York's Hotel have since died. AT WEST FAIRVIEW, PA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.—A fire at West Fairview, opposit this city, this afternoon, destroyed the Latheran church, four frame houses, and several stables. The loss is between \$10,000 and \$15,000. AT YANKTON, D. T. YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 2.—A fire last night the corner of Douglass and Third streets

destroyed four wooden buildings. Loss, \$5,750. Insured for \$3,225. AT AKRON, O.

ARRON, O., Aug. 2.—F. Hoerix's brewery burned last nigh t.Loss, \$12,000; insured.

AT CROWN POINT, IND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CROWN POINT, Ind., Aug. 2.—A barn in the south part of town, belonging to D. T. Elston, burned this afternoon. A large

THE RAILROADS mount of hay and some stock was Passenger Caused by Cheap Rates MINNESOTA.

Spreial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—The follo all the most important of a large number of dispatches received in answer to inquiries as

St Cloud—A heavy wind accompanied by almost incessant thunder prevailed here during most of Saturday night. No rain fell, however, and no damage at all to crops. Similar reports come in from Main Prairie, Buckman, and other localities. The harvest is progressing finely. Were than heat the subset is progressing finely. nore such will see all grain beyond the read

a most admirable one for mayest, and a tew more such will see all grain beyond the reach of storms.

Ortonville—A hall-storm crossed Big Stone Lake, about eight miles north of Ortonville, and covered a track about one mile wide and nine miles long. The wheat in the path of the storm is damaged about five bushels to the acre on the average. Some of the farms are swept clear. Oats are hurt worse than wheat. Many of the farmers are injured. Harvesting throughout the county is in full blast, and promises a good yield.

Lake City—Before daylight yesterday morning a little rain fell here, accompanied by a strong breeze, and there were indications that a heavy storm was raging westward of this place, the wind blowing a gale. Wheat is in shocks in this vicinity.

Morris—There is no damage to the grain from the storm in Stevens County of consequence. So far wheat is being cut. To-day the weather is clear, with a cool breeze. Grain is in good condition. The average yield is estimated to be about the average of former years.

is estimated to be about the average of for

is estimated to be about the average of former years.

Zunbrota—The storm on Sunday morning did no damage in this vicinity. It rained heavily for half an hour between 5 and 6 velock. Grain is all ready to cut. The farmers are putting on all force and are well prepared to put most of it in shock this week. All agree that wheat will pan out No. 2 anyway, while sanguine persons put it No. 1, and a big yield. Conservatives feel sure of fifteen bushels of good wheat.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 2.—The spring wheat harvest is about finished in this vicinity, and the work of stacking is now progressing. The farmers have been favored with excellent harvest weather thus far, and the crop has been secured in good condition Oats are now being cut, some pieces with difficulty, however, on account of being lodged, but the yield is one of the heavies ever raised in this section. Barley is also a heavy crop, but principally colored, averag-ing about No. 2 in quality. Corn is doing finely, and, with a season of sufficient length, without frost, will be largely over an average yield.

ILLINOTS SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.-The State Board of Agriculture is sending out circulars to the farmers throughout the State to ascertain who have raised the largest number of bushels of wheat to the acre in each county, and to ascertain which varieties produced the largest yield.

HERETICAL ADAMS.

The Dunkirk, N. Y., Pastor on Trial for Not Helieving in Everlasting Pun-ishment — He Pleads "Technically Not Guilty."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.-The Buffalo

Presbytery have been engaged to-day in the trial of the Rev. Edward Payson Adams, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dunkirk, N. Y., for alleged heresy, in consequence of his having declined to reconsider his teachings or to withdraw peaceably from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. The charges upon which he was arraigned were, that on the 2d of May last he preached a sermon in which he renounced the doctrine of everlasting punishment as set forth in the Confession of Faith, and in this connection said: osed to accept, if God find that really He did not teach it." Also, that on the 6th of June he reiterated his renunciation in another sermon, and in so doing said: "I solemnly affirm that I do not believe any such real strong love [as he had mentioned] is possible in the case of one who holds firmly to the doctrine of endless punishment for some and a better fate for himself. The doctrine of punishment for other people and escape for oneself is no doctrine of love. There is no distinction between saints and sinners, on which the doctrine of retribution is grounded, and which is in-sisted on in the Confession of the Faith. It [a gennine love] will never see in self an elect child of God and in a fellowman a non-elect and cursed. I throw away forever the distinction between saints and simers, for I cannot find throw away forever the distinction between saints and simers, for I cannot find that the Bible has anywhere distinguished men in these two classes." When called upon to plead, the accused said he was "formally guility." This did not satisfy the brethren, and the Rev. Mr. Adams said he hardly knew what to say, but would like to state that he thought the question was divided into two sections. He was not guilty of teaching anything contrary to the Statutes of the Presbyterian Church. He could not deny that he varied in some respects from Presbyterian doctrine, but he did claim to teach the Holy Scriptures. After some further discussion upon the merits of the plea made, the Rev. Mr. Adams ammounced that he pleaded "technically not guilty," but was induced to withdraw the qualification. The examination of witnesses being in order, the Rev. Timothy Stillman, D. D., a member of the church: Edward Dunham, an Elder; and Dr. Samuel M. Smith, were sworn, and the offending sermons introduced in evidence. This completed the case for the prosecution, and for a defense the Rev. Mr. Adams presented a written review of the case, which is too lengthy and complicated to admit of any brief summary. The Presbytery voted to suspend the Rev. Mr. Adams presented a vritten review of the case, which is too lengthy and complicated to admit of any brief summary. The Presbytery voted to suspend the Rev. Mr. Adams presented a vritten review of the case, which is too lengthy and complicated to admit of any brief summary. The Presbytery voted to suspend the Rev. Mr. Adams presented a vritten review of the case, which is too lengthy and complicated to admit of any brief summary. The Presbytery voted to suspend the Rev. Mr. Adams until final aetion at the next stated meeting, which will be held in September.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON. Mich., Aug. 2.—Down-Propellers Cuba, C. J. Kershaw, Starucca, E. B. Hale, Wells, Bradley, Negatinee, Fayette Brown, Kimball, W. L. Wetmore and consort, R. J. Hackett and consort, Philadelphia and consort, W. Rudolph and consort; steamer City of Cleveland; schooners David Stewart, Canisteo, Johnson, Wabash, Kingfisher, H. Fitzhugh, Sunrise, Unadilla, H. R. Newcomb.

Newcomb.

Up—Propellers Badger State, Milwankee, East Saginaw and barges, H. L. Warrington; schooners Three Brothers, Metropolls.

Wind north, fresh. Weather rains.

Poster Hubox, Mieh., Aug. 2—10 p. m.—Passed np—Propellers Scotia, Windbonnak, East Saginaw and barges, Raw Back, C. C. Barnes. Barnes.

Down-Propellers Colorado, Ocean, John N. Glidden with S. Minch, G. H. Warmington and H. J. Webb, Abercorn and barges, Raleigh with Lucerne; schooners S. V. R. Watson, Exile, American, Union, Neille Wilder, J. G. Masten, G. M. Case, Cortez, John M. Hutchinson, James C. King, Kate Darley, Kate Winslow, Frank D. Barker, Itasca, F. W. Gifford, St. Lawrence, George Murray, Swailow; tug A. J. Smith and barges.

harges.
Arrived—J. O. Thayer, Ed Fftzgerald.
The schooler Prince Affred passed to
at 8 p. m. dismasted, in tow of the prope

THE OBELISK.

New York, Aug. 2.—The work of removing the obelisk from the ship which brought it from Egypt was begun to-day. SUICIDE.

Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—Annie Gangwer, employed at the Insane Asylum, suicided to-night by drowning.

ning of the Wabash Branch Between St. Louis and Omaha.

The New York Central for years past has been charging but two cents per mile, and yet its earnings from passenger business are heavier han on any other line in the country. There are but few lines east of the Missouri which actually get more than two cents per mile on their passenger business although the public are charged on some of the roads as high as four or five cents per mile. The mable are made to pay issued by the roads, and the large amounts given to scalpers and ticket agents in the shape of commissions. If this system were abolished the railroads could give the bene-fit of the money thus expended direct to the public, and the result would be a largely hi-creased business and much heavier net re-ceipts.

THE COMMERCIAL EXPRESS. T. Mr. James D. Hays, for some years past agent at this point of the Chicago & Atlantic Fast-Freight Line running over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, New York, Penn-Fort Wayne & Chicago, New York Pennsylvania & Olio, and New York, Lake Eric & Western Railroads, has been appointed Chicago Agent of the Commercial Express, and assumed the duties of his new position yesterday. The Commercial Express was recently organized as a fast freight line to be operated by and over the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk, Lake Eric & Western, Hosse Turnel Levigh Valley, and other connecting railways for east and west bound traffer between Boston and New England, New York and Philadelphia, and Chicago, St. Paul. St. Louis, Kansas City, and all points in the West. The new fast religible line could hardly have selected a better man for the position than Mr. Hays, and his appronuent is a guarantee that its promoters mean to make this a favorit line from this city.

Mr. Charles V. Randall, the efficient assistant to Mr. R. W. McIdrum, General Western Freight Agent of the Chicago & Atlantic Fast-Freight Line in place of Mr. Hays, the duties of which he will perform in a dultion to nis other offices.

TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Special Dispatch to The Oblicago Tribuile.

St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—A Brookings, D.
T., dispatch to the Pioneer-Press says it is an open secret among the engineers and sub-officials of the Chicago & Northwestofficials of the Chicago & Northwest-ern Road that the Black Hills Di-vision is not going to stop at Dead-wood, but is to be carried through to the Pacific Coast. The change seems to point to this conclusion. The line is being built in the most substantial manner. The realis are of steel, the ties of cedar, and the grade reduced to the least possible limit, the heaviest being only fifty-three feet to the mile. After reaching Deadwood there is an opening

through the Black Hills and Powder Range of mountains by way of the North Fork of the Cheyenne River into Wyoming. Here are some of the first grazing districts on the continent. "A region sadly in want of railroad communication," Is aid a prominent railroad official to your correspondent yesterday. "It is folly to suppose we are building this manificent read-led and laying it with steel only for the accommodation of the few thousand people at the Black Hills. It is to be a great trans-continental route, and will be pushed with all the energy which this Company is comble of exercising. Within a year from this at Paul and Minneapolis will be pulsage with an tile state of within a year from this St. Paul and Minneapolis will be within twenty-live hours of Dandwood, and a yest region of worderful richness opened up to the traders of these two great ritles." OPEN TO COUNCIL BLUFFS!

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ang. 2.—The first through express train from Council Bluffs to St. Louis over the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road left this city at 4:55 last evening expecting to reach St. Louis at 7:45 this morning, making the distance of 41 miles the less than fifteen hours. The first expresstrain consisted of two new baggage ears, three fine new coaches, an elegant new dining-ear, a Horton reclining-chair ear, and a sleeping-ear, making a fine appearance. The train was comfortably filled with passengers. The first express from St. Louis reached Council Bhuffs his morning at 10.35, and daily bereafter these trains will run between the two cities, making close connecand daily necessiter mess trans-will run be-tween the two cities, making close connec-tions in this sity with the Union Packet. It is probable that at an early day the manage-ment of the road will atrange for running one or more sleeping-cars through from Council Bluffs to New York,

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWEST-In the case of the Farmers Lean & Trust In the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company against the Chicago, Pekin & South-western Reilroad Company, the petition of the Railroad Company for an order on the Receiver to pay the interest due Aug. 1, 1880, on the first mortgage bonds, was referred to the Master, with directions to report a statement by months of the gross carnings and expenses of the road since Sept. 10, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1880; also, the disbursements by the Receiver, the cash of hand, the available assets, the estimated expenses for the coming year, and to investigate the equity of certain claims against the Company.

A NEW BRIDGE. LATTILE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 2.—The new iron ridge across the Red River, on the St. Louis, rea Mountain & Southern Rallway, is con-Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, is completed, and trains will cross to morrow. Its length is 780 feet between the abutments, with a draw span of 300 feet. One fixed span is 312 feet, and two others righty-eight feet each. The bridge is first-class in every respect. It was planned by Chief-Engineer J. H. Borley, and concructed by the Kellogg Bridge Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

SALD CONTRACE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—An order was entered to day in the United States Circuit Court confirming the recent sale of the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad to C. R. Cummings, for the Peoria, Decator & Evansville Railroad.

THE FIRST TRAIN,

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—The Gazette's
Gallipolis special reports the arrival there
this evening of the first passenger train on
the Ohio & West Virginia Railroad,

Mr. George Williams has resigned the position of General Folight and Ticket Agent of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, and the office has been abolished. All communications relating to either department should be addressed to E. B. Hyde, Superintendent, and all reports to F. W. Sutton, Auditor.

Official notice is given of the appointment of Mr. E. H. Goodrich as Superintendent of the Indianapolis. Decaring & Springfield Railroad, in place of Mr. H. S. Morse, resigned. Mr. Goodrich is well known in Western railroad etreles, having been for some years past Superintendent of one of the divisions of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Mr. M.

The Red Line (fast freight) is just bing a heavy business in agricultural elements for New Zealand. The line use shipped from this city twenty-one oads of harvesters, all in one train, for country, and it has contracts enough patch several more trains shortly. The vesters went over the Lake Shore with the New York Central Rails to New York, whence they will be clipper ship to New Zealand. Maj. John E. Simpson, Genethe Vandalia Line, died at an

INTO THE RIVER 180 A Man with a Buggy Drives into the

An unknown man, either ill or deeply intoxicated, the latter is the most probable, drove off the north abutment to Wells street bridge, shortly before last mid-night, and was drowned. The bridge was opened to permit the tug Black Ball No. 2 and a schooner in tow for the lumber market to pass through. They had passed and the bridge was nearly closed when a small bay horse came trotting down the slope of the approach. Three tug-boat employes, John Keyes, Henry Bell, and Lorge Brabant, of the tug Robert Tarant, were seated on the radline waiting for the bridge to close, and though the might waiting for the bridge to close, and though the might waiting from the gas-lamps that there was a light open buggy behind the horse, and that the only occupant was either drunk or asleep. They halloced to him that the bridge was open, but he only turned his head and apparently lered at them. Just as he reached the brink heap peared to realize that something had some wrong, and that he ought to realize that something had some wrong, and that he ought to realize that something had some instant Brabant jumped for in long lifead; but he was too late. The buggy had occupant tumbled over the horse and all three southern and some ways and that he can be the south the south the same instant Brabant jumped for in long the same and all three southern had some the same and the same a Ball No. 2 and a schooner in tow for the him a rope, nor float, nor nor ax, with which latter some o boats might be loosened from their could be found about the bridge-ten do nothing towards saving the man. They could man. They could see him plaint in the middle of the channel structural and floundering in the water trying to these his self affoat, and they could plaintly hear the gurgling noise he made in trying to call out for leb. Not even a plant could be found to shove out to him, and the unfortunate fallow we actually drowned before their eyes. Braban finally succeeded in fatting an ax from one of the right mid with this he broke loose tynylogal mid with this he broke loose tynylogal mid with this he broke loose tynylogal mid with this he broke loose the purp had evidently broken loose from the horse, and had sunk. The horse proved to be a very sensible one in the water. He fell, of was carried by the current to the west. very sensible one in the water. He fell, of was carried by the current to the west of the bridge, and seems a convenient opening in the protection piles he stuck his had in there, and was thus enabled to keep alon for some little time. Brabant made has to release him from the incumbering harness. Then making fast a line about the animal's neck he led him to the dock, and with the assistance of some of the end who gathered about, succeeded in placing him on dry land. The horizontal was of bay color, and would work about 900 pourds. It was taken to the polic stables for safe keeping. The harmes carried off by some one who could not for get his thievish propensity, and the harmest soft felt one—belonging to the deceased was picked up by the crew of the after their tow had made fast at the h market. Up to a late hour this mo Lieut. Schumacher and a squad of police

who engaged in dragging the river for the body had not succeeded in finding any trace of sither the man or the buggy. There was quite a current in river, and this, together with the common of the tugs, vessels, and steamers assing through the draw every hour, might have carried the body some distance down as stream. through the draw every hone, fulgat has carried the body some distance down the stream.

Mr. Brahamt states that had he or his companions noticed the man's condition some than they did they might easily have saved him from coing over, but is was not mill be was within fifteen feet of the edge when they saw that he was reclining he limp, drunken-looking conditions with only a portion of his body in the buggy-box. They had noticed the approach of the rig, but supposed that the driver would stop some twenty or twenty-five feet away from the bridge. Mr. Brabantinsar her the deceased as of medium build, that mustache, he thinks, and apparently of middle age. He was clad in dark clothes, and his soft feit hat was quite conspictious. The buggy was single and apparently of middle age. He was clad in dark clothes, and his soft feit hat was quite conspictions. The buggy was single and apparently of middle age. He was clad in dark the tug and her tow had fairly passed through the channel, and his her than the bridge and apparently after, when he heard the horse's house unit two feet of the night subment railing he as the right of prevent the recurrence of a similar accident, and so remained at his post. The lights of this bridge are very poor, and there is no red signal light on the sides of he as there are at the other down-town bridges. However, this in all probability made to particular difference to the drunks man who was drowned.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived, steamships
Somerset, from Bristol; Pontiac, from Marseilles; and Herald, from Copenhagen.

HAVRE, Aug. 2.—Arrived, the France,
from New York. of Montreal, from New York.

Geaseow, Aug. 2.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, from New York.

Geaseow, Aug. 2.—Arrived, the State of Pennsylvania, from New York.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The steamers Annie and D. Steinmann, from New York, have arrived out.

CENSUS CHIPS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—The Post-Dispotch this evening says: Census returns from seventy-five counties in Missouri shown increase in population of \$25,49 since 1870, and states that if the other thirty-nine counties make a good a showing the population. countles make as good a showing an lation of the State will be ever 120000 an increase of 500,000, or over 30 per cool is ica years.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Alabama Election for State and County Officers Held Yesterday.

Unauthentic Reports Show that the Democracy Secured a Majority,

In Opposition to the Fusion Between Republicans and Greenbackers.

In Kentucky, Also, the Democrats Elect the Local Officers Generally.

The Republican Gubernatorial Contest in Michigan Waxing Warm.

Trumbull and His Circus Give & Performance at Elgin.

ALABAMA. Mosne, Ala., Aug. 2.—The election for State and county officers took place to-day. In opposition to the regular Democratic ficks was one made by a fusion of Repub-licans, Greenbackers, and Independents. Verbal reports from election officers at the closing of the polls show a clear majority for the straight Democratic ticket. Reports at be Democratic Executive Committee's rooms om the interior of 'the State leave no doubt of Alabama polling a heavy Democratic vote.

LATER.—Further returns in Mobile County show a clean sweep for the Democrats against the Republicans and Greenbackers. The low-

show a clean sweep for the Democrats against the Republicans and Greenbackers. The lowest candidate will have 1,000 majority.

Montomery, Ala., Aug. 2.—The election to-day was for a full list of State and county officers. All the returns indicate an immense Democratic majority, as great interest was felt in local matters, and a full vote was brought out. The Republicans had no State ticket in the field, and were instructed to vote the Greenback ticket, but they failed to do so in many localities. Fifty thousand Democratic majority is a low estimate.

MONIE, Ala., Aug. 2.—Specials to the Register say that Tus calcosa, Perry, Dallas, Bullock, Macon, and Montgomery Counties to heavily Democratic. Returns from Madison, Limestone, and Morgan are highly invorable. Fifty thousand majority at least for the State ticket.

KENTUCKY.

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LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—The elections today passed very quietly throughout the State. ons were made by the Republicans in very few counties, and the vote polled was light. Circuit Judges and Commonwealth's Attorney's were elected in each of the eighten judicial districts, and Democrats are elected in at least fifteen. In the Eighth elected in at least fifteen. In the Eightn Congressional District the Democratic primary election nominated Phil B. Thompson, Jr., for redlection for Congress. Circuit Clerks, Sheriffs, Magistrates, and Constables were elected in all counties, and municipal officers in many cities and towns. The Democrats were elected generally. In consequence of the many candidates voted for in this city, it will be late before the result is known.

this city, it will be late before the result is known.

The result in Louisville is the reflection of Judge Stiles, of the Common Pleas; Judge Jackson, Circuit Court; and Hamilton, Sheriff; all without opposition. For the other offices there were from three to half a dozen candidates each.

Later returns indicate that Asher Caruth defeats Gen. Basil Duke, present incumbent, for Commonwealth's Attorney. This contest was the warmest of all, although politics had nothing to do with the matter. No trouble, outside of drunken sports, occurred. Mr. H. Weller is elected Clerk of the Chancery Court, Charles A. Gill Attorney of the City Court, and Ignatius Vetter Marshal. It will be impossible to give any additional results to-night.

MICHIGAN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 2.-The Gubernatorial fight in this State is waxing hot. natorial light in this State is waxing hot. There are six strong and able men in the field for that position. They include Franklia B. Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo; John T. Rich; Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit; R. A. Beal, of Ann Arbor; David H. Jerome, of Saginaw; and E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids. The most active candidate at first was T. W. Palmer; but the fight up to date has developed the fact that each of the candidates has substantially an equal amount of supporters, and the Convention at Jackson next Thursday will be the scene of a prolonged and active contest. Of the candidates for Governor, Stockbridge, Palmer, and Jerome are men of wealth, and Beal, Holden and Rich are in readerstace income. tances. All of the candidates are ex-State stors, and any one of them would fill the office with credit. Stockbridge is the candidate of Western Michigan, and is thought to be the winning man, as, after the first ballet, the votes of many counties will come to him that are now pledged for first ballot to other candidates. Since the formation of the Re-publican party the Governor has not resided vest of Jackson, and there is a strong feeling that it ought to come west. There will be a stronger feeling two or four years from now to have it west, and for that reason candidates who can not run this year, with an eye to the future, will desire it to come west now. F. B. Stockbridge is a man of intellect, business experience, and means, and would make an invincible candidate. Many of the counties said to be for other candidates will yote for Stockbridge at Jackson after the first ballot. Whatever the result at Jackson, the party will be well served by any of the other candidates. With the exception of Governor and Attorney-General, the balance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation. For the office of Attorney-General, the valuance of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation of the creeping of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation of the creeping of the creeping of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation of the creeping of the ticket will be nominated by acclamation of the creeping of the c hat it ought to come west. There will be a

TRUMBULL'S CIRCUS.

Spirital Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OIX, Ill., Aug. 2.—This afternoon all the didates on the State Democratic ticket,— umbull, Parsons, Oberly, Butterworth, de, and Harmon,—together with other Democrats of the Fourth District, met the club-rooms in this city to make arrangements for the coming campaign,—that in the State at large as well as in this Confessional district. The County Central Committees were notified to raise money for campaign purposes. The meeting was private, reporters and Republicans being excluded.

ILLINOIS.

ONNOUTH, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Republica onvention met to-day and nominated for punty officers the following: Circuit Clerk, corge C. Rankin; State's Attorney, J. W. atthews; Sheriff, W. G. Bond; Coroner, T. G. H. Breed. D. D. Parry, E. W. Allen, at A. S. Smith are the probable candidates of Espresentatives in the Legislature.

INDIANA.

Michigan City, Ind., Aug. 2.—The Hon. aniel P. Baldwin, candidate for Attorney-neral, will address the Republicans of Larte to-morrow evening, Aug. 3, at 8 dock.

WEnglish Bi ked His Own Rela-

Will the Charleston (III.) Plaindealer.
Unduct of W. H., English in defrauding a ortion of our own citizens? We suppose of, It will simply say, "We do not apoloite for English where he has done wrong,

but compared with Garfield he is a pure statesman." This is a very cheap way of disposing of a matter that touches the pookets of some of our own neighbors. If Gen. Garfield had obtained information that his wife's father or grandfather had been a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and had left a pension uncollected, and on this information had gone secretly about collecting the money which belonged to several heirs and had pocketed the swag, our neighbor would have thrown up his hands with holy horror; yet that is just what W. H. English has done, and the editor of the Courter knows the fact. Mr. English has several cousins living in Charleston, and they are about to make him disgorge money that he collected while he was clerk in Washington some forty-three years ago.

LOCAL CRIME.

A CHILD-STEALING CASE. The Pridgeon bigamy case came to the surface again yesterday afternoon in the trial before Justice Summerfield of the alleged bigamist on a charge of assaulting his first

This lady, a very decent-appearing woman of about 35 years of age, whose hands bear ample evidence of hard work, told the story This lady, a very decent-appearing woman of about 35 years of age, whose hands bear ample evidence of hard work, told the story of her woes to a reporter up to the time of the occurrence of the event which brought her into the Justice Court as her husband's prosecutor. She stated that on the 17th day of November, 1888, she was married to William A. Pridgeon, the defendant, in England, and shortly afterwards they emigrated to Canada, settling in Napier, Metcalite County, in the Province of Ontario. Her husband, some ten years ago, persuaded her to sign over her property to him, after which he made a four months' trip to England. When he came back he sold off all the things, and also succeeded in getting \$1,000 cash from her, after which he decamped, leaving her with a \$4 bill and their child in her possession. He returned shortly after and stole the child, which, however, through the exertions of the Masonic Order, of which he' is a member, was discovered at Silvania. O., where she regained possession of it. At this time Pridaeon was living with a variety-singer named Carrie Lang, whom he had induced to accompany him from England and whom he had since married. Mrs. Pridaeon preferred a charge of bigamy against him at Toledo, and he was detained in jall for eight days, but released when the mother departed with her child for Strathray, Ont., and left word that she did not intend to prosecute her husband. Pridgeon, determined to have possession of the child, went to Strathray, and again succeeded in taking it from the mother, who claims that he threatened her with a revolver during the struggle which ensued. He then came to Chicago, where she discovered him some five months ago, and at once lodged a complaint against him for bigamy. Her evidence, supported by a marriage-certificate, caused the Grand Jury to bring in a true bill against Pridgeon, who was locked up in the County Jail until Friday last, when, owing to Mrs. Pridgeon who was locked up in the County Jail until Friday last, when, owing to the child, havi

ing to steal the child from the mother.

Archibald McDonald saw the affair, but did not distinctly see the prisoner use any violence towards his wife.

Mrs. Pridgeon stated that her husband had been let out of jail on Friday morning, where she had him imprisoned for bigamy. In the evening she was walking with her child, when her husband came up and pushed her to one side and took it from her. He knocked her down, tore her dress, and kicked her, and, finding that this did not cause her to relax her efforts to get the child back, he tried to beat her with a whip he had in his hand. He was on the point of driving off with the child in a buggy when a couple of policemen arrived.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. John Lyle King, who declined to put him on the stand in his own behalf, and the Court, having heard all the evidence, imposed a fine of \$25 and costs. An appeal was immediately taken, and the prisoner was on the point of leaving the court when Deputy-Sheriff Burk arrested both him and the child on a writ of habeas corpus and removed them to Judge Gary's Court, when the instrument

a writ of habeas corpus and removed them to Judge Gary's Court, where the instrument had been obtained in the morning by City-Attorney Cameron, who looked after the woman's interest in the Justice trial. The case had been set for 2 p. m., and, as it was considerably after that hour, the Judge had gone home and the prisoner was removed to the County Jail. It was also necessary for the child to go there, too, which he did in company with his mother, who preferred spending a night in prison to parting again with her child. The hearing of the case comes up before Judge Gary at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

In conversation with a Tribuxe reporter

with her child. The hearing of the case comes up before Judge Gary at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

In conversation with a Tribunk reporter in the jall yesterday afternoon, Pridgeon, who is not a very prepossessing person, stated that he had been greatly misjudged in the affair. He claimed that the woman, whose relationship he declined for prudential reasons to explain, was not a fit guardian for the child, being a drunkard and a thief, and that Carrie Lang, the variety songstress, with whom he is at present living, took much better care of him. He declined also to say whether he had ever been married to the last named, stating that where so many delicate questions were involved the emoloyment of a little craft on his part was necessary.

In the examination before Judge Gary this afternoon he will have to take hold of one of the horns of a dilema, one of which would be sufficient to send him to the Penitentiary, while the other will insure the mother the possession of the child. He will be asked whether he was married to Mrs. Pridgeon, and an affirmative answer to this question will be a confession of bigamy, as his marriage to Carrie Lang, which occurred in Michigan, can be easily substantiated. A negative answer would make the child out to be illegitimate, in which case the mother would be awarded its guardianship. The boy is a pretty child of 3 years, and seems to be about as fond of one parent as the other.

ARRESTS. Harry McCoy and William Crawford, the two thleves whose arrest by Detectives Shea two thieves whose arrest by Detectives Shea and Kipley was mentioned in Sunday's paper, were yesterday turned ever to the City Marshal of Sandwich. Ill., by whom they were taken back to that city last evening. A watch found upon McCoy was identified at the Central Station as one reported stolen from a Mr. Whiteomb, of this city, whose brother's house at Sandwich was burglarized the night of the 20th ult. Besides the watch, the cuff-buttons worn by McCoy were also identified by Mr. Whiteomb. The burglars carried a ladder four blocks, entered the second-story window and ransacked the entire house. In a room in which the Whiteombs were asleep they found \$125 cash and a considerable quantity of valuable jewelry and clothing.

James Stewart was yesterday held in \$500 to the Criminal Court for stealing a watch and some other things from one of the vessels in the river.

in the river.

John Ryan and Robert Breckinridge, the two thieves arrested last Friday by Detectives. Shea and Kloley, were vesterday arraigned before Justice Walknee upon two charges of burglary. Mr. Benjamin Benny, living at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Stewart avenue, identified them as the burglars whom he caught entering his house last Thursday night through a window over the porch. Mr. Benny jumped out of bed, but one of the burglars deep and commanded him to stand back, and, as he was unarmed, he was compelled to obey. The light in the room shone brightly, and he distinctly saw the features of both men, and knew them to be identical with the prisoners. The Justice considered the evidence conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Breckinridge conclusive, and held them in \$1,000 each to the court-House. He wanted further time, and an allowance of \$8,600 for extra material.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole Committee of the Whole Committee of the Whole Mr. Stewart urged the adoption of his resolution as recount would save some \$24,000 for rental.

Mr. Senne was in favor of having the building would be county would save some \$24,000 for rental.

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Mr. Senne was in favor

which will commence Wednesday of this week and continue three days. The local Committee of Arrangements, assisted by Col. Evans, of Aurora, are making every preparation to have the reunion a success. Already the city is filling up with strangers, and the merchants and business-men generally are engaged in profuse decorations. There is a prospect of an immense attendance. A great many posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have signified their intention of coming in a body and camping with their comrades once more. Water-pipes have been laid from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Water-Works, so there will be an abundance of water. The ladies of the several churches will serve means at reasonable rates, and everything will be done to keep visitors from water. The ladies of the several churches will serve meals at reasonable rates, and everything will be done to keep visitors from being robbed. At present it is impossible to give the names of the distinguished Generals and statesmen who will be present. Ex-Senator Trumbull and Gov. Cullom will probably deliver addresses on the same day.

SPORTING.

THE TRIGGER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Col. John Bodine Captain of the American rifle team who went to Ireland to shoot in the international

Captain of the American rifle team who went to Ireland to shoot in the international rifle match, with three of the team members —viz.: Messrs. Ransom Rathburn, Homer Fisher, and Col. Clarke, of Poughkeepsie, arrived here this morning on the Inman steamer City of Chester. They left Liverpool on July 22, and the other two members of the team. Dr. S. I. Scott and J. F. Brown, are still in England, but will be here shortly. To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 2.—Col. Bodine was very decided in his opinion that the whole story of the Wimbledon affair would come out scon, and that those who did not act under his advice would be compelled to take the consequences of their action. In giving this opinion other riflemen coincided with Col. Bodine, and said: "We were very decided in the action we took, and some of those who shot in the Hyde-Halferd match did so with great reluctance, being pushed on by friends who went over with them from this side. Parlicularly was this so in the case of Brown and Rockwell. Col. Bodine had great trouble with the professional element of the team—that is, Farrer and Jackson." The Colonet once more spoke up: "Yes, I have undergone an immense amount of anxiety, but let me here say that before the butts at Dollymount no men ever behaved better than my gallant six. It was their thorough use to discipline, in fact our great or ganization, that won us the international match. In future we shall be obliged to meet foreign teams on a footing of perfect equality, both as regards guns and workmanship. foreign teams on a footing of perfect equality, both as regards guns and workmanship. The Irish shot splendidly."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—I have just returned from the East, where I shot three pigeon matches with Rimel, the Englishman, and in one of these matches killed and scored nine-nine pigeons, thirty yards rise, the other one falling dead out of bounds. And now I would like to kill 100 without a miss.

would like to kill 100 without a miss.

I will make the following proposition: I will bet \$100 even that I can kill 92 out of 100, and will bet \$50 against \$100 that I can kill 96 out of 100. I will bet \$50 against \$250 that I will kill 100 without a miss, twenty-one yards rise, State rules to govern. If any one accepts this match and finds wild pigeons to shoot, the match can be made next Tuesday or Wednesday at my headquarters, No. 180 Clark street.

A. H. BOGARDUS.

THE TURF. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROPHETSTOWN, Ill., Aug. 2.—The sixth annual meeting of the Prophetstown Driving Park opens here to-morrow, with the largest entry list and the biggest fields of horses ever on our track there being ninetyorses ever on our track, there being ninetytwo entries and more than eighty horses on the grounds. Among the noted horses are the well-known flyers William H., Little Gypsy, Emma B., Chara J., Minnie Maxwell, Champion Girl, Neilie Irwin, John Hall, and many others that insure hot contests in each of the eight classes.

THE OAR. LONDON, Aug. 2.-Trickett and Hanlan (the oarsmen) have made a second deposit of

BASE-BALL.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE TUSCABAWAS COAL-MINERS. THE TUSCARAWAS COAL-MINERS.
Massillon, O., Aug. 2.—The miners of the
Tuscarawas Valley have wheeled into line
and rejected the resolutions of the Inter-State
Convention held at Pittsburg in March and
at Columbia last month. The rejected resolution demanded the abolition of screens, and
eight hours for a day's work, no "pluckme" store system, and two days a month.
John McBride, State President, says the
prospects are good for steady work here for
a year or two, and that the present arrangement gives general satisfaction among the
men.

A STRIKE FOR BACK PAY. GREENFIELD, O., Aug. 2.—The sectionmen along the entire length of the Greenfield Southern Railroad have struck for back pay, the road being two months in arrears. Arrangements are being made for a new force.

COUNTY BOARD.

Regular Meeting of the Commissioners.
With the exception of Mr. Ayers, every member of the County Board of Commissioners was present yesterday at the regular

meeting.

The usual preliminary business having been disposed of, Mr. Meyer moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the payment of \$1,100 to Messrs. Ray & Whitney for repaving the jail yard. The motion was carried, when Mr. Wheeler moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Jail and Jail ccounts. This motion was also carried. As representatives of Cook County at the annual State Fair, Messrs. Senne, Singer,

and Ellinwood were appointed.

The monthly pay-rolls of the various county offices were allowed. The totals were: Sheriff, \$5,829; county employes, \$5,405; County Hospital, \$1,491; Insane Asy-

lum, \$1,751.
Several communications, bills, and applications were read and referred. Among the nmunications was one from the Trustees communications was one from the Trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity congregation, praying for exemption from taxation on their property. This was referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes. The bills reported by the various Committees were: On Hospitals, \$2,009; on Charities, \$541; on Jail and Jail Accounts, \$416; on Town and Town Accounts, \$345.

Mr. Wood make a motion to reconsider the vote authorizing the purchase of the Nerwood toil-road from A. G. Snell. The motion was tabled.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

the further consideration of the matter until next Monday at 3 o'clock. Adjourned for one week. AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

Haverly's Theatre has been closed for a week. During the recess a mild housecleaning has been indulged in, the proofs of which are visible on the walls, in the freshness of are visible on the walls, in the freshness of the lobbles, in the new carpets, bright and gay in color, and in the general removal of a twelve-months' accumulation of dirt and cobwebs. The house was reopened last night, and the reopening was made particu-larly notable inasmuch as it marked the beginning of the regular Chicago sum-mer season of Manager A. M. Palmer's beginning of the regular Chicago summer season of Manager A. M. Palmer's Union Square Theatre company,—an organization which for some years, and rightly too, has been looked upon by Chicago people as the leading stock company in the country. Here the troupe have always been received with marked favor. The crewd in attendance at this the country. The crowd in attendance at this the opening night—there were hundreds turned away—and the lively interest manifested by that crowd upon the appearance of the prominent people indicated substantially a continua-

people indicated substantially a continua-tion of that favor. Messrs. Stoddart, Lemoyne, Ramsey, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Maud Har-rison, Miss Sarah Cowell, Miss Ellie Wilton, and Mrs. E. J. Phillips were each welcomed in the kindliest fashion. The good nature of the audience extended to the reception of the play, "French Flats," They overlooked its uninteresting spots laughed at and applauded its strong ones and, on the whole, their approval was sufficiently emphasized to leave little doubt that the piece has made a hit. Popular approval, however, while it always gauges the com-mercial value of a play, does not always in-dicate great dramatic merit

however, while it always gauges the commercial value of a play, does not always indicate great dramatic merit.

"French Flats" is an adaptation by Mr. A. R. Cazatran from a Palais Royal farcical comedy by Chivot. In its original shape it was as nasty a specimen of its kind as probably was ever set, even upon the stage of the Palais Royal. When it was announced that Palmer meant to open his preliminary season with it last summer, people laughed at the idea. 'Critics put it down as untranslatable.' Eliminate its nastiness," they said, "and you take out the blood and bones of the thing and leave nothing." That Mr. Cazauran has been able to cut out every objectionable line and yet give us four acts of tolerably amusing nonsense, is another proof of his skill of an adapter. Had he retained the unfragrant spirit of the original the piece would have been emphatically condemned, and with this fact before him he has employed his material probably to the best advantage. The plot, as in nearly all the farcical comedies, is of the thinnest possible texture,—a mere thread, strong enough to hold the different incidents together. The piece aims at nothing more than strenuous grimace, and is merely a medeley of farce ingredients. Often the colloguy is sparkling, some of the situations are extogether. The piece aims at nothing more than strenuous grimace, and is merely'a medley of farce ingredients. Often the colloquy is sparkling, some of the situations are exceedingly ridiculous, and the characters are distinct and definit. The first of the four acts is a little slow, but it does not drag, the second is a little complicated, and arouses an interest which is intensified by the third to the last degree of utter and ridiculous absurdity. In the fourth act the characters come together through the accidents of the piece, and the denouement, effective enough, occurs. The most conspictious weakness of "French Flats" lies in the climaxes of the first three acts. In no instance are they well reached. They are not the natural outgrowth of the incidents, but appear to be lugged in merely for the purpose of bringing down the curtain to divide the play. The lack of skill in this regard is not usual in Mr. Cazauran's works, and this fact makes the defects in construction all the more noticeable.

defects in construction all the more notice-able.

Already we have outlined the incidents of "French Flats," and need not repeat those incidents. The representation was given with a cast the members of which were fufly equal to the parts intrusted to them. Mr. W. J. Lemoyne personated Mr. Blondeau, a gentleman who has made a fortune in the manufacture of button-shanks, and who, having made this fortune, purchases a Frenchflat house, anxious to enjoy the luxury of collecting rent instead of paying rent, as he had heretofore been compelled to do. He has married a wife with aristocrafte tastes, he has a daughter of a sentimental turn of mind, and he enters into the possession of his property with all the dignity of a newly-made landlord. On the ground floor of his house he enters into the possession of his property with all the dignity of a newly-made landlord. On the ground floor of his house he finds as a tenant a barber, Blondeau's colleague before he went into the bustness of button-making. This discovery seriously cuts into his dignity. He also discovers in the fourth-floor tenant a decayed tenor whom he had once hissed at the Grand Opera-House. This tenor, Riftardint (Mr. Charles Wolcott), has the face of "the hissing serpent" graven on his memory, and has taken an awful oath to flay him whenever and wherever he encounters him. He discovers the man in the person of his landlord, and then begins a lively chase from the bottom to the top of the house, during which Mr. Bonay, a lawyer (Mr. Stoddart), meets the tenor on the stairs. There is nothing in the daalog to indicate this, but Bonay makes his appearance in the third act, a thing of shreds and patches. The audience scream. Mr. Lemoyne, one of the finest comedians we have, was excellentlin make-up and unconsciously humorous in his acting, while Mr. Stoddart in his

The audience scream. Mr. Lemoyne, one of the finest comedians we have, was excellentin make-up and unconsciously humorous in his acting, while Mr. Stoddart in his quiet, crisp, precise manner as the lawyer, gave a piece of art admirable in detail. Mr. Harry Courtaine, a California actor, made a capital impression as the blustering, swaggering Barrameda, who storms in broken English in the second act in the interest of the adventuress the Baroness de St. Amaranthe. There is a small part in the piece—Old Pluchard—played by Mr. Harold Fosberg. He does not speak a word in the third act, yet so admirable was his make-up, and so artistic were his movements and gestures, that he received round after round of applause. Mr. Charles Walcott, who looked like Wachtel and walked like Brignoll, elicited laughter; Mr. Walden Ramsey, as the poetically-inclined lawyer's clerk, made much out of his part. Mr. Owen Fawcett was the Valley and Mr. T. E. Morris the Barber. Both pleased. Miss Mand Harrison, who played the daughter of Blondeau, is a product of the Square. She is now a ripe and earnest actress, who can be so real in her minute business that you do not think until afterwards how easy and natural she is. Miss Ellie Wilton, who first appeared with the company in this city a year ago, personated the Baroness to the evident satisfaction of the audience. Miss Ida Vernon made an interesting part out of the vixenish wife of Bondeaus, and Miss Sarah Cowell appeared as Blanca. The setting was everything that could be desired, Miss Sarah Cowell appeared as Bianca. The setting was everything that could be desired, and the actors and actresses worked faith-fully to make the piece entertaining. "French Flats" will be played during the

DRAMATIC NOTES. John T. Raymond returns to this country

on the 2d of September. Sarah Bernhardt's engagement in this city will begin at McVicker's on the 17th of January.

The "All the Rage" company arrived sterday. On Monday evening the successful farcical comedy will be presented at Mc-Vicker's. Haverly's Mastodons opened at Her

Majesty's Theatre, London, on Saturday night last to a \$1,200 house, according to a telegram received by Gen. John Haverly. They played to an \$1,800 house last night. The following card appeared in an adver-tisement in the New York Herold: tisement in the New York Heroid:

FIFTE AVENUE THEATRE, July 27, 1880.—To the Public: Owing to the heat and the strain upon my voice and energies in my recent struggles. I am compelled, in justice to myself, to withdraw my successful play, "Suspected," as I am physically unable at present to act. Thanking the public for their appreciation, promising at some fature time to reappear in renewed vigor, and still intending to expose, as soon as circumstances shall permit, the true animus of the recent attempt to crush me, I refer my friends and the public with pride to the accompanying card of the Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Respectfully, Minnie Cummings.

Concerning Sothern's illness the Spirit of

Concerning Sothern's illness the Spirit of the Times says: "Mr. Sothern, we regret to say, has been obliged, under medical dictation, to cancel his engagements for next season, and to undertake a year of enforced rest. Those who know what that is to an actor may well be excused for the anxiety which this intelligence excites. On the lith inst. Mr. Sothern wrote to us from Brighton, Eng., giving the details of his illness, and asking a reticence in regard to it, from which

his cable dispatches to his agents have since absolved us. 'I have been, and still am, dangerously ill,' he writes, 'and am here under charge of a celebrated physician in such nervous complaints, but so weak that I can scarcely craw! from room to room.' Then with his old pluck and dash he continues: 'The doctor says that he believes that he can cure me. I do not, but that doesn't seem to signify. I know that I have as many lives as a cat: but possibly this may be my ninth.' The lakest triegrams report him as still very ill, and as his disease is nervous prostration it is to be feared that we shall never again see upon the stage one of the greatest comedians of this age, who ranks with Garrick in his versatality and popularity, and with Charles Mathews in his natural case and grace. On and off the stage, Mr. Sothern has been for a quarter of a century one of the idols of the public of America and England, and yet the impression he always leaves in society and by his acting is that of perennial youth. His restless flew of wit, humor, joility, bubbling from an apparently inexhaustible spring of good humor and good feeling, cannot be associated without an effort with such contrasts as the painful prostration and dull decreptitude of disease. We hope that it is still many years too soon to write Mr. Sothern's obituary; but he cannot be dead to the stage for even a season without temporarily eclipsing the gayety of two nations."

CASUALTIES.

THE BURIED WORKMEN. New York, Aug. 2.—The coffer-dam at the shaft of the Hudson River tunnel to recover shaft of the Hudson River tunnel to recover the bodies of the men buried beneath the fallen roof of the connecting chamber has proved unsuccessful. It was found that after the dam had been excavated to the depth of about fifteen feet, water rose in the inclosure, and entered in such volume that a rotary pump and a siphon were found inadequate to carry it away. At first it was supposed the water came from a sewer in the vicinity, but when the tide came in the bottom of the dam became again flooded. The plan of sinking a caisson in the dam, and thus forcing up the earth and water by compressed air, is suggested.

FRLL FROM A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 2—A few days ago Mrs. Shumacher, of Los Angeles, Cal., who had been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Stoutz and Mrs. Freese, of this city, departed for her home, accompanied by her niece, Miss Louisa Stoutz. To-night a message was re-ceived stating that she was instantly killed, almost at her own door, by falling from the steps of the train, just as it reached the depot in Los Angeles. She was the wife of a prominent business man in that city.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 2.—John Madde gan, a car-repairer in the employ of the Bur-lington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, was run over by a car and switchengine in this city to-day and instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled. De-ceased leaves a wife and four children, the oldest of the children being a daughter 14 years of age. His wife has been an inmate of an insane asylum for several years.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

GODERICH, Ont., Aug. 2.—A sad accident occurred here this morning, resulting in the instant death of Capt. G. J. Stokes, of the chooner Granger, of Sheboygan, Wis. It appears that the vessel, which had just ar rived from Chicago, was being placed in po-sition at the Grand Trunk Elevator, when the cross-trees, coming in contact with the elevator, broke off, and, falling on deck, struck the Captain on the head, dashing his brains out.

SAILOR DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GARDEN ISLAND, Ont., Aug. 2.—The Captain of the schooner James Norris, which arrived to-day from Toledo, reports that, when a few miles below on the way down yester day, he found it necessary to jibe the vessel. In doing so the foreboom struck a sallor named Anderson, knocking him into the lake. He was drowned before they could render any assistance. His body was not recovered.

UNDER THE WHEELS

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 2.-Otto Hormig, boy probably 12 years old, had his leg cut off near the body this evening at the Wabash Depot by a train of cars passing over it. He had been in the habit of jumping on the cars to steal a ride, but this will probably be his last, as the doctors think he cannot live.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 2.—Word was received that Ed Eagan, a Dubuque boy, was ac-cidentally shot and killed at Leadville to-day. The remains will be brought to this city.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 2.—At Atlantic, on the Rock Island Road, a brakeman named Frank Romick was caught between two cars this morning, and was crushed to

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3-1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, occasional rain, followed by clearing weather, winds mostly from the north to east, generally lower temperature, higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded by occasional rain, northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher barometer. For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly

cloudy weather, northwest to northeast winds, stationary or higher temperature, nearly stationary barometer.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, in the northern part higher barometer, sta-

tionary or higher temperature, northerly winds.
The rivers will fall slightly.
Cautionary signals continue at Toledo,
Sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, Eric.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 2.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Veb | R'n. | Weather 6:18s. m. 29.941. 67 84 N. 14 .05 Cloudy, (a. m. 29.143 66 84 N. E 15 Cloudy, 10:18s. m. 31.05 63 72 N. E 15 Cloudy, 2 p. m. 31.05 63 72 N. E 25 Cloudy, 9 m. 31.110 63 11 N. E 20 Fajr. 10:18 p. m. 31.110 63 11 N. E 20 Clear.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CHICAGO, Aug. 3-10:13 p. m. Thr. Ther. 2:18 10:18 Wind. R'n With'r

Fair.
Clear.
13 L. rain.
07 T. st'm
Clear.
Fair.
33 L. rain.
Cl'dy.
Clear.
Clear. rand Haven. Keokuk.... Leavenworth. E., brisk.. Ol L. rain N. fresh. N. fresh. N. brisk. V. W. gentl N. brisk. E., gentle.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.-Ex-Senator Dorsey,

mittee, was overcome to-day by heat and obliged to take to his bed. WEST SIDE BAILROAD.

The Committee of property-owners in favor of the extension of the West Side street-railroad on Lake street to the city lim-

The Committee of property-owners in favor of the extension of the West Side street-railroad on Iake street to the city limits met yesterday afternoon in the office of Enos Ayres, Reaper Block. Mr. F. Carbine was in the chair, and Mr. L. G. Fairbank acted as Secretary.

Mr. Baird read an ordinance prepared by a committee of which he was a member, asking for the extension of the road to Central Park, and providing for through cars.

Mr. Fairbank read the other Committee's ordinance, which was similar in substance to Mr. Baird's, except that it did not stipulate that passengers would be carried from one end of the route to the other without being transferred.

After both ordinances had been read Mr. Baird advocated the one drafted by his committee. He did not like the idea of being compelled to wait fifteen or twenty minutes for a transfer, and said the Company should be overcome by amending his ordinance so as to provide that transfers should be made at once. In an interview held with President Jones, of the Railway Company, that gentleman explained that the Company did not want an ordinance compelling them to run through cars on every trip. Sometimes the cars were bridged or otherwise delayed fifteen or twenty minutes, and it was necessary, for the accommodation of the public, that the delay on the return trip be obviated as far as possible by stopping some distance east of the end of the proposed extension.

After some further discussion, and the amendment of Mr. Fairbank's ordinance in some minor particulars, the ordinance was adopted, and ordered presented to the council.

The meeting then adjourned. Mr. Fairbank said yesterday that he had had an interview with Mr. Leiter in regard to the statement made at the mass-meeting Saturday evening that Field, Leiter & Co. were interested in the People's Horse and Raifroad Company. Mr. Leiter denied in the most emphatic language that either he or Mr. Field was interested or held stock in the proposed company. A gentleman approached him in relation to taking stock, and

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EXTRACT
Of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his
brother at
WORCESTER, May,
1851. GRAVIES FISH. "Teil LEA & PER-RINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in In-dia and is in my opin-ion, the most palatable, as well as the most

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PARIS, July 13, 1273-19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. R. L.,
afty-three years old, had been a widower twenty-twe
years, nervous temperament; had susered for-intry
years with spermatorrhes, and for tem years with
nervous debility and entire impotency. For eighteen
years het ried every known remedy without any benent. He came to me and I advised him to try likerer's
Vital Trestorntive. After four months he was discouraged, but I insisted upon his continuing its use, and in
nine months he was restored to full health and vigorgot murried, and has two fine children. Two and the ried
out of 38 patients trented 65 were cured within 31
days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and those
months, 8-between fire and six months.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 78, A. F. & A. M.—Begular Morthus Tuesday evening Aug. 34 8 9 block sharp, for business and important work. The Fraternits tordially invited. Hall, 38 Monroe-st. TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1880.

During the month of July \$4,276,500 were oined at the various public mints. Gov. Cornell has declined to grant a par-

THE public debt of the United States was reduced \$5,576,653 during the month or July.

Maj. Stanson, General Manager of the THERE were fifty-one deaths from yellow fever and thirteen from small-pox in Havan

FOREIGN gold coin to the amount of \$525, 000 was brought to New York yesterday by the City of Chester.

GEX, SKOBELEUF has been recently rein forced and is driving the Turcomans befor him in the direction of Merv. THE figurehead picked up by the bark Girl

of Devon is not that of the missing Atalanta, as was at first supposed. FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY LAWRENCE decides that Government employees are entitled to pay for public holidays.

ONE HUNDRED of the recently-pardoned Communists arrived in Paris yesterday from the penal settlement at New Caledonia.

A SEAMAN belonging to the Havana steamer Niagara died of yellow-fever at the Quarantine Hospital in New York harbor yesterday.

THE total loss by the recent fire at Yale, in British Columbia, is said to be \$100,000. Two men who were injured by the flames have died. Ex-Sexator Dorsey, Secretary of the Re

publican National Committee, was overcome by heat at New York yesterday, and is now confined to his bed. THE \$950,000 worth of gold purchased in

ondon Saturday for export to this country consists of Japanese gold coins, which arrived

THE last of the Cuban insurgent chiefs have signified to the Government of the island their intention to leave it, if permitted. They THE section-men on the Greenfield South-

ern kaliroad, of Ohio, have struck work for the good reason that they have not been paid any SENOR ZAMACONA, Mexican Minister to

Washington, has been elected to the Mexican Congress by two districts. He will resign his

THE Greek Government has again post-poned publishing the orders for the mobilization of its army, at the request of the Powers signa-tory to the Berlin docrees.

Two Men had a dispute about a game of cards at Tuscarora, Nev., yesterday, which led to a fight, in which one of the parties was killed and the other mortally wounded.

An ordinance was introduced into the City Council, last evening providing that all tele-

Council last evening providing that all tele-graph-wires laid for the future within the citylimits shall be placed underground.

Dox Cartos is about to break his long silence. He intends publishing a manifesta that he will never relinquish his claims to the Spanish crown. Few persons supposed he would.

PARISIAN accounts indicate that should Turkey cede Duicigno to Monteneyro, and settle its other disputes with that province, the pro-posed naval demonstration will be indefinitive

JAMES CURRAN, a lunatic, returned to Louisville yesterday from Chicago, and, accus-ing his wife of having bewitched him, fired three shots at her from a revolver. The woman will probably die.

projecting an international exhibition for that city in 1885. The Committee has received en-couraging letters from Gladstone, Gambetta, and other eminent men.

CENSUS-RETURNS from seventy-five countie of Missouri show an increase of 325,449 in their population since 1870. At this rate the increase in the whole State will be about 500,000, which would give Missouri 2,200,000 people.

ALABAMA held its State election yesterday, ALABAMA Herd to Seen. Weaver's predictions, went and, contrary to Gen. Weaver's predictions, went Democratic by a large majority. If the Greenback-Republican ticket got more votes than the Democratic ticket they were not counted.

THE Ute leaders are now quite anxious to sign the treaty submitted to them by the Commissioners at the Los Pinos Agency. They fear that if their names are not on the instrument they will receive none of the \$60,000 awarded by it.

Blood, of Muskegon, and the L. A. Simpson, of Manistee, went ashore off Michigan City dur-ing yesterday's gale, and it is feared that they will become total wrecks. The creek ne total wrecks. The crews were

THE coal-miners of the Tuscawaras Valley Ohlo, have shown rare good sense in refusing tombide by the rules laid down by the Inter-State Coal-Miners' Convention held at Pittsburg recently. Through their President, Mr. Mc-Bride, they say there are good prospects for steady work for a year or two, and that the truck " system, and eight ho

WEST SIDE BATTEROAD. THE Turks are greatly rejoiced at the porting to describe the diseaser, and attribute it to the cowardice and incapacity of the Egish soldiery, are being pirculated among it Turkish troops, and are doubtless read with the contraction of the contract of the con

SIR BARTLE FREEE has been recalled from the Governorship of South Arrica, mental glish Radicals are happy in consequence. E of Lords yesterday, stated, what everybody has known for a long time, that there never had existed between the Government and Sir Bar Frere much cordiality or harmony.

ELECTIONS were held in several of the French municipalities and arondissementa Sunday to choose Electors to the Councils General.

The Republicans were very generally successful, electing 704 Electors to 281 Conservative Electors. In sixty-seven cases other ballots will be required. The Electors will meet in ab two months to choose Senators.

FRENCH farmers are preparing to petition the Government for the abolition of the land-tax. Owing to the poor harvest of this year Frenchmen say they cannot compete with American farmers in the produce markets of the world, although they pay no rent. The land-tax, they say, is too heavy, but instead of asking for a reduction they ask for its total abo-

ALASKA Indians are more industrious than "the wards of the Nation" nearer home. All those who live in the neighborhood of Sitka, ex-cept about 250, are now busy in seal and ofter hunting. These that remain had a jolly spree recently, but the sailors of the Jamestown, then at anchor in the port, together with the native policemen, succeeded in quelling all distur-ances which arose during the drunk.

COMPLAINT Is made by the Governor of Siberia that American vessels from San Francisco and other Pacific ports are extensively engaged in contraband trade with the Russian Pacific ports. The Americans exchange tobacco, spirits, hunting, and agricultural imple ments with the Russians for furs. No duty i paid on any of these articles, and the Russian authorities and the Russian upper classes are greatly annoyed thereat.

A young French Canadian gentleman of Montreal returned to his home a few evenings ago only to find that his wife occupied the same room and bed with her uncle. The enraged husband was only prevented from killing both by their piteous pleas for mercy. He turned them into the street in a half-paked condition, and then called the police, who arrested them. The husband is a military man, and the wife's uncle is a physician. All the parties moved in the highest social circles in Montreel.

VICTORIA and his murderons band of apaches have been brought to bay at last, and here is a prospect of their speedy capture. hey are hemmed in between the Mexican and They are hemmed in between the Mexican and the United States troops, and Col. Grierson, in command of the latter, is confident that the redskins capnot make their escape. Friday Col. Grierson's command had a sharp encounter with the Indians between the Eagle and the Quitman Mountains, on the Rio Grande. The Apaches lost seven men. Col. Grierson lost only one man.

grants tried recently to land on the Russian shore of the Black Sea, but the ship which contained them was fired on by the Russian loc authorities. The Captain was killed. A Ru sian war schooner then gave chase to the vessel. ind, on capturing it, took all the emigrants and put them into prison. It is said that about half a million Greeks and Armenians intended to emi-grate to Russia, but, on learning of the treatnent of their countrymen, they will doubtiess change their minds.

THE conference of the German financia | authorities at Coburg has been unproductive of good results. No plan was presented which could meet satisfactorily the embarrassing financial condition of the Empire. The failure has produced profound dissatisfaction at Berlin. asked for this year, and, taken in connection with the large deficit in the revenue for the past year and the fruitless conference at Co-burg, it is by no means a pleasant state of affairs for the Emperor or Bismarck to contemplate.

Mr. GLADSTONE was attended yesterday by Drs. Clark and Sir William Jenner, who re-ported him doing as well as might be expected. The fever still continues. All vehicles are pro-hibited from passing on the street before his house. It is feared that Mr. Gladstone will not be able to take his place in the House of Com-mons again this session. The most intense anxiety is evinced by the English people as to their great countryman's health, and even those who have no sympathy with his political views ervently wish his speedy and complete covery.

Ir is believed in London that Sir Garnet Wolseley will succeed Sir Frederick Haines as commander of the British forces in India. The recent disaster near Candahar has convinced the English Government that a man of prompt, decisive, and aggressive character is required to bring the Afhan war to a satisfactory conclusion. Sir Frederick Haines is declared by a Calcutta correspondent to have long forfeited the respect of the soldiers and officers of the British army in India, and Gens. Princrose and Phayre are said to be inexperienced. The same correspondent says that the announcement that Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley had been appointed to succeed Gen. Haines would be received with joy from one end of British India to the other. Ir is believed in London that Sir Garnet

from one end of British India to the other. EARL GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Irish Compensation-for-Disturbance bill in the House of Lorda yesterday. Earl Grey, a Whig Peer, moved its rejection, and described it as a measure of confiscation, one which would deprive indlerds of their legal rights. He said the passage of the measure would encourage turbulence and agitation in Ireland, and expressed the hope that the Peers would steadily resist the passage of the measure. The Earl of Dunraven, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Marquis of Waterford, all Irish landlords, spoke against the measure, as did the Marquis of Salisbury. Baron Emly, Baron Waveney, and Earl Derby supported the measure, but the latter said it ought to be ma-terially amended. The House adjourned till to-day without taking a vote.

day without taking a vote. WEAVER'S WICKED WEB. The political pilgrimage of Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, through Alabama is causing much indigna tion among the red-shirt night-riders and the shotgun knights of Democracy. They profess to have just discovered the existence of a dreadful plot between the Greenbackers and Republicans in the South to overthrough Bourbon rule. The Southern press are confident that Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, is the chief conspirator in this dreadful scheme, and that he has been at work in Alabama and other Southern States not so much to propagate his fiat no-tions as to secure the cooperation of the Re-publicans with the Greenbackers in over-throwing the existing Bourbon rule. It is

possible that the fears of the Bourbons are well grounded. It is possible that the ostra-cised, persecuted, bulldozed, disfranchised Republicans of Alabama are ready to join hands even with Greenbackers to escape from their wretched con-dition and secure the rights which the Constitution is popularly supposed to guarantee them,—such as the right to have an opinion, the right to express it in public or private, the right to vote and the right to have their votes counted, none of which rights are allowed them under the consoftdated Bourbon rule of the South. It is un questionable that such a plot, if it really exists, would strike terror to the Brigadiers and bulldozers. No political movement tend-ing to secure every man in his rights, to purify the ballot-box, to secure a fair count, he intended to say that the assent of the Nato enforce the Constitution and the laws, tional Government to State laws of purely

would be regarded with complacency by the I local nature is required, he went further in

outhern Bourbons, and there is no ques-on that, if such a combination exists, my would seek to crush it out with very method of dishenesty, fraud, force, and brutality known to the various me and brutality known to the various methods of buildozing with which they have solidined the Southern States and established a despotism in the place of a government an and for the people by the people. But this is not of so much importance as the great light which has come over Gen. Weaver himself. After having been on the ground, he has discovered that the charges made by the Republicance of hallesting and frand in the South

licans of buildozing and fraud in the South are true, and it redounds to his charity and humanity if it be true that he is ready to join hands with the Republicans to lift them out of their horrible condition, and if the Republicans can get out in that way or in tion. Gen. Weaver was very outspoken in his denunciation of Bourbon despotism in Alabama. As he gets farther north speaks still more freely. In his speech at Wheeling, W. Va., on Sat-urday last, he declared that the half of the stories of buildozing and fraud in the South had not been told. At Selma, Ala., he was informed by Gen. West, of Mississippi, that if Hancock were elected "such an impetus would be given to the spirit of hatred and intolerance of the Republicans in the South that he (West) did not believe he could live in Mississippi a day." A week before Gen. Weaver spoke at Montgomery a Republican meeting had been broken up by a Bourbon mob of bulldozers and after the speakers, one of whom wa Gen. Burke, Collector of Customs at Mobile had been driven from the stand, the Dem cratic Solicitor of Montgomery mounted i and shouted: "G-d d-n them, they can outvote us, but we will count them out every

time." Gen. Weaver's experiences have opened his eyes, and he at last finds from actual observation on the ground that the statements made by Republicans are not only true, but that they have not stated half the atrocities and frauds that have been committed. If, as the Southern newspapers say he has walved financial issues and sough to make a union of Greenbackers and Republicans in the South to overthrow the Southern Bourbons, let him be honest enough to drop his auancial lunacies in the North, and unite with the Reput licans to make a clean sweep of the entire

Now that Gen. Weaver's eyes have been cleared, would it not be well for his Executive Committee to send other representative Greenbackers down South, so that they also may be converted? Let Streeter and Camp bell go to Mississippi, and Solon Chase to Ala bama, and De La Matyr to South Carolina, It may help to lift them out of their lunacies also, and they may discover that there are some issues of real importance pending in this campaign upon which the very existence of the Government depends. They will then see with their own eyes that the Republicans have not overstated the case when they have declared that Republicans in the South have been cheated out of their rights, and that the "free vote and fair count" which Hancock parades with so much ostentation in his letter of acceptance is not allowed in any Southern State. They will find that it a free vote and fair count were made Han cock could hardly carry a single Southern State, and that it is only by allowing the Democratic party alone to exercise its func tions, and only by counting the Democratic votes and refusing to count the Republican votes, that he can be elected. A free vote and fair count would sweep the Democratic party out of sight and end Hancock's politica aspirations forever. Mr. Groesbeck, in a recent speech to the Cincinnati Democrats. defined a despotism as "a State-where there is but one political party." That is the covered in the South, and it has so appalled him that he has forgotten all about his ha vagaries in the presence of a real llyfne issue. We trust he will send more of his compatriots down there, that they, too, may be converted, and that we may have

SOME OF GEN. HANCOCK'S CONTRADIC

more "Alabama Greenback plots,"

TIONS. Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance may not be a disappointment, for little was expected; but it is certainly an indication of mental poverty. It is quite devoid of ideas. It is vacant. As a German contemporary remarks, "It contains nothing that the commonest professional stump-speaker will not and cannot utter off-hand on any occasion without thinking much about it."

Its brevity should have assured clearness but, on the contrary, much of the letter is so involved that it is impossible to arrive at the writer's exact meaning.

There is but one unequivocal and striking statement-yiz.: "The Thirteenth, Four teenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embody ing the results of the War for the Union, are inviolable." This is true, but the statement may be doubted when Gen. Hancock cludes that doctrine among the principles he has "cherished in the past." At all events this principle was not embodied in, but explicitly denied by, the Democratic platform of 1868, to which Gen. Hancock gave his unqualified indorsement in his letter to Mr. Glover, of St. Louis. If it be admitted that Gen. Hancock is sincere now in pledging himself to the inviolability of the constitutional amendments, it must still be denied that he has been of the same mind "in the past," as he says; the obvious inaccuracy of the latter statement throws a doubt upon the sincerity of his present declaration. This doubt is increased by his approval further on of the attempt which has been made by his party fo repeal or to nullify the Natio Election laws. The right of the National Government to supervise and regulate National elections was expressly conferred by the original Constitution, and the exercise of this right was rendered almost imperativ by the amendments to which Gen. Hancock refers as "inviolable." Here is a manifest contradiction. Acquiescence in the constitutional amendments and the laws essential to their execution excludes an approval of the Democratic platform and Democratic practices, and vice versa. But Gen. Han cock undertakes to indorse the two opposits Gen. Hancock seems to be hopelesty confused, too, about the relation of the National Government and the State Governments. He wrote his letter of acceptance under a double pressure. On the one side was the Democratic platform reaffirming the traditional doctrines of the party, among which the chief is the belief in State-sovereignty. On the other side was the conviction that a vast majority of the present generation be lieve in National-sovereignty. To conciliate both divisions Gen. Hancock says that "the General and State Governments, each acting in its own sphere, without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, consti tute the Union." This is about equivalent to saying that if either is supreme it is the other. The expression is meaningless. If he intended to say that the assent of the State Governments is necessary to the passage and enforcement of laws by the National Govern ment, then his declaration is a mere para phrase of the usual Democratic expres of State-sovereignty. If, on the other hand

the direction of National-sovereignty than the Republican party has gone. The "Union" is a term which is generally employed, especially since the War of the Rebellion, to indicate the National Government and the relation of the people to it, and the theory of independent sovereignty of the States is altogether obnoxious to the present American

theory.

Gen. Hancock failed to extricate himself from the confusion of the previous statement when he added that the State Governments have "State powers for purposes local to the States." This assertion might be accepted as satisfactory if it stood alone. But he also gives evidence in his letter of approving the Democratic effort to repeal the National Election laws in order that the "States" may enjoy the exclusive privilege of supervising elections, whether they be National or local. Does Gen. Hancock inean that the supervision of National elections comes within the "State powers for purposes local to the States"? He has certainly suc ceeded in hopelesly obscuring his opinions as to the issue of National versus State supremacy. If he cannot talk any more clearly than he writes, we do not believe it would be possible for him to explain his views on this subject-if, indeed, he have any.

SUNDAY MUSIC IN THE PARKS. minister presiding over a Hyde Park church, preached a sermon on Sunday about "The Sabbath and the South Park Concerts, which was printed in the Monday morning newspapers. If it was his purpose to secure public attention not heretofore effected, he acceeded. If there was any intention to promote personal morality or the interests of religion or increase church attendance, we fear he failed. His sermon was at once illogical and intolerant; and such an effort in the pulpit always diminishes the popular respect for the Church, and, to that extent, is necessarily injurious to the cause of morality and religion.

A large portion of Mr. Johnson's sermon was devoted to the observance of "the Sabbath day" as prescribed by the Fourth Commandment of Moses. He condemne the rational construction of that command ment, and ignored the historical facts that govern the prevailing observance of Sunday. The "Sabbath" is the seventh day of the week, and is observed only by the Jews and a handful of so-called "Seventh-Day Baptists." It was never observed by any other race or sect, whether Christian or Pagan. The Sunday of the Christians is "the Lord's day," and commemorates the rising of the Savior from the dead. Its observance is not due to any Scriptural injunction, but was voluntarily inaugurated by His Disciples and the early Christians, and followed by their converts and their descendants In order to make a Puritanical observance of Sunday conform to the Mo saic Sabbath, and invoke a commandment as condemning the practice of listening to music in a park on an afternoon of the first day of the week, Mr. Johnson made the following point: "I would emphasize this: the command to keep the Sabbath holy does not necessarily fix the last day of the week. or the third day, or the first day as that Sabbath, but it does forever fix one day in seven to be kept holy." The text of the Fourth Commandment furnishes the best reply to this statement. It reads as follows:

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six day's shalt thou labor, and do all thy work. But the SEVENTH day is the SABBATH of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy soo, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy the title, nor the stranger that is within thy gates. For, in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the secenth day; wherefore, the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it. wherefore, the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it.

The commandment thus explicitly fixes the

seventh day as the Sabbath, and the injuncmade the earth in six days and rested on the seventh day. The early Christians abandoned the Mosaic Sabbath when they abandoned the Jewish observance of the seventh day, and as they abandoned a multitude of other practices which were traditional among the Jews, but would have been incompatible with Gentile Christian civilization. They set apart as a day of rest and worship that on which Christ arose from the tomb, three days after His crucifixion. It was a fitting commemoration, and the Christian observ ance of that day must properly be gov erned by the traditions and modified by the progress of the Christian Church. It was the custom of the early Christians to join in prayer and religious services during the morning hours of the first day (Sunday), and then return to their usual secular vocations. This signified a complete departure from the Jewish Mosaic Sabbath, and the practice endured during the first two or three centuries of the Christian era. At a later period working on Sunday was largely discontinued, and rest and recreation were substituted after the church services. The efforts of the priests in the Catholic Church to concentrate holiness into one day of the week at a still later period were among the abuses which the Protestant Reformers antagonized, and the observance of Sunday as a day of rest and amusement, in addition to the religious services, was favored by Luther and Calvin on the ground that all days are equally holy.

This rule of spending Sunday as a holiday, in the present sense of the word, came down from the original Reformers, and now governs the customs of hundreds of millions of people in Europe, both Catholies and Protestants, and of all sects everywhere except those who abide by the theories and practices subsequently introduced by the Puritans. Hence Mr. Johnson's views are his torically incorrect. He confuses the Mosaic seventh-day Sabbath, the Puritan Sunday, and the Christian holiday of the first day in the week.

As to the parks, Mr. Johnson does not propose that they shall be closed against the public on Sunday. Such a proposition would be equivalent to a suggestion that the mountains, and valleys, and lakes, and rivers, and bluffs, and shaded walks, and flowergardens, and all other beauties of Nature should, by some contrivance, be walled up on the first day of the week so that they State and other municipal bonds, of railroad bonds and stocks, and other securities, and that the aggregate of these is quite large; should not in any way divert the attention of mankind from religious observances and ceremonies. The parks are really cooperative flower-gardens. Practically, everybody calling for a large sum annually in payment yields the private ownership of a small flower-bed, a few feet square, which he might retain for himself, in order that a vastly enlarged garden space may be set aside and beautified for common enjoyment. If these public sanitariums and pleasure resorts were closed to the public on Sunday, the mass of the poorer people would be shut out from them altogether, because Sunday is the only day when they can escape from the din and grime of their workshops, or rescue their little children from the foul air of tenements or wretched hovels in overcrowded portions of the city. It would be not merely unchristianlike, but positively inhuman, to close the parks on Sunday, and the chief purpose for which many millions of dollars have been expended in establishing these public resorts would talists are large owners of stock and bonds in all the leading Western roads and in the best-paying Southern roads. The interest and the dividends on all these thus be defeated. It may be assumed, therefore, that the practice of visiting the parks on Sunday will not be openly condemn the small class of Christians whom Mr. John-

son represents.

against the Sunday music alon cause music attracts "by magic r cause music attracts "by magic numbers and persuasive sound" people who would other-wise not visit the parks on Sunday? That can scarcely be the reason if it be not sinful in itself to visit the parks on that day. If the public parks be useful adjuncts to pub health and public morals, as is cont vicious which makes them more attractive increases their usefulness. It is safe to esti-mate that, on any pleasant Sunday this sumner, the various parks in this city are visited by 50,000 to 60,000 men, women, and children in the aggregate, and music undoubtedly in-creases the number of visitors by several thousands. In this respect, then, the advan-tages of the parks on Sunday being admitted nusic as an additional attraction ogically condemned. Is music offensive because it interferes with religious services Manifestly not, for two reasons: In the first place, because the music of which the Rev. Mr. Johnson complains is located miles away from his church, which is about the nearest of all the churches to the spot where the music is created. In the next place, music is provided only in the after noon when there are no church services.

The conclusion is forced upon us, the fore, that Mr. Johnson condemns Sunday music in the parks simply because it is music. He goes even further than this, and condemns it because it is "high-class music," for he says it is not "right to lure the laboring man away from home [and hovel] and nto such a crowd for the sake of listening to a few pleces of elevating music which he neither comprehends nor cares to hear again." Against the accepted theory, set forth by Shakspeare, that-

The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds. Is not treasons, stratagems, and spoils, the Rev. Mr. Johnson seems to contend that music on one day in the week—the first—is sinful, and the more elevating it is the more sinful it becomes. This is the reductionad ab surdum, logically reached from the sermon in question.

The spirit of the Rev. Mr. Johnson's seron on Sunday music in the parks is almost offensive to the spirit of our time. It is relic of an ascetic Puritanic era which has survived the progress of true morality. Followed up to the length it would naturally go, if not restrained by the influence of modern progress and enlightenment, it would nstitute an asceticism which belongs to the dark ages, and cut off many of the elements of human progress and human happiness characteristic of our civilization. A very good beginning for such a crusade is to condemn the "elevating influence of music" and the innocent attractions of beautified Nature, by authority of the Mosaic dictum, on the only day when they can be enjoyed by the vast majority of men, women, and chil-dren, and thus throw the industrial classes back into the evil company and the grovel ing and vicious pastimes from which the parks and Sunday music therein help to rescue many of them.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE BALANCE-OF-

TRADE MONEY.

The returns of the foreign trade of the United States for the year ending June 30, 880, present some curious facts, and suggest very strongly the question, What becomes o the balance-of-trade money? During the year 1879-'80 the exports were valued at \$895,798,-924, and the imports at \$667,885,565, making an aggregate foreign trade of \$1,503,679,480. The excess of exports was \$168,908,359. This latter is called the balance of trade.

The bill for imported goods was the largest this country has eyer had to pay, its vast amount being the result of the crazy "boom" in prices begun a year ago in this country, which led to immense importations of foreign goods at in-1862) our imports exceeded our exports in value; in 1874 there was a slight excess of exports, and in 1875 an excess of imports; but since 1875 there has been an annual excess of exports and a balance in our favor-Taking the twenty-one years from 1860 to 1880, inclusive, there were balances against this country in fourteen years, amounting to \$1,196,000,000, while the balances in favor of his country in the other seven years, mainly since 1875, amounted to \$941,500,000.

Since the change in the relative position of our balances since 1875 we have been paying the debt held abroad against this country which had been accumulating. During those wenty-one years down to 1876 we shipped annually all the product of our mines, and still added to our debt. Here are the figures of the exports of our precious metals since

In August, 1879, the tide turned, and we began to import gold in payment for wheat shipments, and after the season's account were settled the specie movement was very light either way. Since 1875 we have sold abroad a large annual excess of exports, in-eluding coin, over imports, and have retained our gold and silver; these balar have unquestionably been applied to the payment of the American debt held abroad, and to such an extent was this the case that the Treasury Department estimated that a war ago there was not more than \$200,000,000 of National bonds held in Europe. The others had been sent back in payment of the balances due this country on account of the trade in merchandise. The receipts of coin and bullion, however,

do not keep up with our annual excess of exports, and the balance of \$168,000,000 du to this country on last year's trade is not accounted for. What has become of it? That we have more coin and bullion in the country than ever before is evident, but this stock of the precious metals is not greatly in excess of the accumulation of the products of our mines since 1876, and none of account has been sent out of the country for three years. It is pretty evident, therefore, that there is still a large American debt held in Europe; that this debt consists of National bonds, of

of interest and dividends. It would be an interesting statement, if such a one could be accurately made, that would show how much of the bonded debt of the American railways is held by foreign capitalists, and how much of the capitalstock of such railways is also held in foreign countries. The National 4 and 4% per cent bonds have been purchased largely in Great Britain as an investmen and it is notorious that foreign capit vested heavily in the capital-stock and in t bonds of a large number of American railways. The most of the stock and bonds of the Erie and nearly all of the Illinois Central are owned in England. Large blocks in all the trunk lines, including Vanderbilt's, ar held by the capitalists of the Low Country British, and German, and Holland capi

securities go a great way in absorbing the

balances due to this country on the trade in

produce and merchandise. Another large um is annually consumed in the expentures of American pleasure tourists in Europe and American women in Paris, and this sum alone hardly falls short of twenty five millions of dollars.

An estimate based on general facts would probably show that at least one thousand millions of foreign capital is invested in American railroad bonds and espital stocks gas stocks, manufacturing, banking, and other bonds, and various other forms in this country. It may also be safely assu five or six hundred millions of dollars are also invested in American National, State, and municipal bonds. These would all call for, in the shape of interest and dividends, one hundred millions of dollars annually. To this may be sadded the twenty-five millions expended abroad by American travelers, and there would be but thirty-eight millions of last year's balance unaccounted for. British capital is, however, industrious in seeking investments in this country, and it is not confined to public or corporate securities. It is invested this city in the packing business; it is invested in mercantile houses in all parts of the country; some of it is invested in lands and cattle-raising, more of it in gas com-panies and in water companies, and in various ways, and the profits from all these investments go abroad and consume the annual palances which appear in our favor on the pooks of the foreign trade of the country.

TALKING AND SAYING NOTHING. Some of our contemporaries are greatly disap-pointed at the emptiness of Gen. Hancock's let-

pointed at the emptiness of Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance. One of them, the Buffalo Express, thus speaks of it;

Gen. Hancock shows plainly either that he has no opinions at all on the public affairs of the country, or that he is afraid or ashamed to express them. His letter is compounded of glittering generalities and nothing eise. We knew nothing of his views before reading it. We know just as little now. We are prepared to believe he wrote it himself. Certainly Mr. Tilden didn't. There is more pith in the little finger of that dried-up old man than in the loins of this military aspirant to civil dignities. Way should Gen. Hancock quote to the country (and quote wrong) the clause of the Constitution which says that the rights not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are "reserved to the States respectively or to the people"? It may be novel to him, but it is not so ordinarily intelligent civilians, and quoting it throws no light on anything. Nobody has doubted its existence. The question in dispute is as to its interpretation, and on this Gen. Hancock has not a word to say. What rights are delegated to the States? To what "people" are the unspecified rights reserved? What is the "limital justication" of the United States, and what prohibited to the States? Are members of Congress State officers or United States officers? May their election he regulated by National laws or only by State laws? We know Gen. Garield's opinions on these questions, but Gen. Hancock has apparently never so much as heard of them. He would, he says, resist any attempt to impair or evade the Constitution. Why, of course he would. Before he

Gen. Hancock has apparently never so much as heard of them. He would, he says, resist any attempt to impair or evade the Constitution. Why, of course he would. Before he could take his seat he would have to swear to maintain the Constitution. But why doesn't he let us know what he would consider an impairment or evasion? Opinions differ so widely on these subjects that his general declaration really amounts to nothing at all. So with his statement that fraud, violence, and imcompetence are bad for a Government. Of course they are. But why doesn't he give us his new patent cure for them if he has one? It does not good to tell people to be wise and do the right thing and they will prosper. They must be told what the right thing is—the path of wisdom must be pointed out—by one who aspires to be a ruler of the people. Civil-Service reform may be secured, he says, by electing well-qualified men to office. But how are the people to choose out the well-qualified men from the mass? By the caucus system? Is it that, the most corrupt of our political elements, that is to give us roform? If it is, why does not the General examplify its value by regiting his own qualifications for office if he can think of any? We must manage affairs wisely, he says. But how is wisely? Is it to encourage Linese immigration or to discourage it? Is it to continue to coin silver or to discontinue it? We must extend commerce and manufactures, both at or to "discontinue it? We must extend commerce and manufactures, both at once, he says. But how? Will a high tariff or a low one work both ways at once? Should we have free ships or should those of foreign build be excluded? To these and all the other questions of the day, it can only be answered that Gen. Hancock either doesn't know or he won't tell. What an attitude for a man who wmits to be President! The Suri was right. The wants to be President! The Sun was right. The Committee should have denied Harquek pens, ink, or paper. They should have put as close a watch over him as there is over Tanner. He should not have been allowed to cut his throat with a strel-pen. If he had kent as still as an owthe might have been thought as wise as one, but when he began to sing his voice betrayed him. He is of the genus popinjay, and of the family ignoramus.

JULIA WARD Hows, in a lecture before JULIA WARD Hows, in a lecture before the Concord School of Philosophy, said:

Money can buy the press. This is shameful, because the press more than any other power can afford to be frank and sincere. Freedom is the very breath of life in its nostrils; yet is it to-day largely salaried by the enemies of freedom. It was painful to me to see lately in the Boston Daily Advertiser an editorial defense of the Jeauts, in which they were characterized as a body of mild and learned mon, chiefly occupied with the instruction of youth. The writer might as well have characterized a tiger as a harmless creature, incapable of the use of firearms. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Howe threw off this very serious charge with the air of one who was indusing in a quo-

Mrs. Howe threw off this very section a quo-with the air of one who was indulging in a quo-tation from Holy Writ. It might be supposed the avidence at her finger-tips to that she had the evidence at her finger-tips to support every word she said. But the Adver-tiser, after long search, produces this extract from an editorial as the sole basis for the

charge:
Our Atlantic cities are full of Jesuits; but most of these are quiet men engaged in regular parish work or teaching. They are not specially conspicuous for uncommon shrewdness or exceptional learning, but modest, self-respecting, and rather humble priests. In New England, at least, it would sound strainge to proclaim that these religionists are the fiendish enemies of society, and that they must be exiled.

Every word of the above is probably true. There is nothing in the language to excite a

There is nothing in the language to excite a suspicion of bribery. Now what other evidence does Mrs. Howe have to produce? Or will she escape by saying that she did not accuse the Advertiser directly of bribery? It is true she does not, but she mentions it in connection with a wholesale charge of corruption against the press, as if she intended to be specific. Mrs. Howe possibly has grievances as a lecturer, and like most unfortunate performers in public blames the press for her ill-success.

THE census returns, official and estimated. from twenty-three States and three Territories are as follows:



Increase, 7,312,046. The total for the United States in 1870 was 38,558,371. It is estimated at the Census-Omce in Washington that the total of the new enimeration, in consequence of unexpected gaths in the Southern States, will exceed 40,000,000.

The tremendous rush to Colorado in search of silver during the past twelve or fifteen months is shown in the census returns of that State. Eighteen months ago Colorado did not probably contain over 50,000 inhabitants. In June past there were found more than 18,000 persons in that State, and to-day the number caceeds 200,000. Fully 50,000 of this number have exculsed out of librais in pursuit of silver. A year hence most of them will be back year.

THE TRIBUNE printed a few days ago an extract from a Texas paper showing how Kansas had beaten Texas in the race for population and wealth. The Texas paper attributed the comparative slow growth of that Stare to the want of free schools, and the failure of the State authorities to encourage immigration. This is only

a partial explanation. Immigration does much encouragement, beyond an oferlands and a promise of a good climate s tection to life and liberty. Texas is n for lawlesness. Settlers in some parts state don't have the assurance of a free Not all perhaps not one quarter, the impli-into Kansas has been from foreign co Most of it has been from the older State Union. The immigrants have been enterprising men, well acquainted with the customs of the two States, and many of them Kansas, not only because it had a libe system, but also because it was a lar

SAYs the New York Herald of Ang speaking of Lorillard's horse-racing experience

Another victory gained by one of Mr. Lorisard's horses yesterday makes the third researched by him at Goodwood, or one a decision. gained by him at Goodwood, or one a c three successive days. Iroquois won on w day the Levant Stakes, which was won lan by Mr. Lorillard's Geraldine; Nereid on day won the Hacing Stakes; and the race Molecomb Stakes was gained yesterday Paw, a full sister of Parole. Papoose ra ond for it last year. If we consider these ries in connection with the walls. ries in connection with the many previously gained by Mr. Lorillar England it must be admitted that England it must be admitted that they present a good showing for his stables. It is a tandsome piece of spirit for an American sportsman to invade England in this way, and to venture a dozen or so of horses against the thousands of England, the coupling the thousands of England, the coupling the becongratulated equally upon his placet and his good fortune.

We suspect that if all the money Lorillard has lost in England botting on his horses were but

lost in England betting on his horses were bal-apped against his winnings it would be fend that he was heavily out of pocket.

WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, made a speech at Staunton, Va., the other day, in the interest of Democratic harmony. He besought the opposing factions to reconcile their differences, and thus justice a Solid South for Hampton ences, and thus mane a sond south or Han-cock. His remarks were earnest and fevil, and led gradually up to a thrilling clima. Strange as it may appear, the World newspape reproduces the whole of the speech exception reproduces the whole of the speech except the climax, thereby doing cross injustice to flampton's rhetorical abilities, as well as utterly destroying the force of the speech. Here are the climinated sentences; "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive, These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now." Probably the New York World cut out these fiery sentences in the interest of "reconcillation," for it cannot be denied that they have a sectional squipt. denied that they have a sectional squint.

THE practical questions of the campaign are strongly presented by the New York Public as follows:

as follows:

The country has reached a condition of greet prosperity. Yet we are told that a charge is most desirable. For the politicians who happens at prescrito be out of office perhaps it is, but was reason is there for believing that a change would promote the business and industrial prosperity! Is there not great reason to fear, on the contrary, that a change of parties would disagreen the confidence, disorder industry, check the development of resources, lessen the activity and the rewards of trade, and diminish the employment or the wages of labor? These are not questions to be discussed in a partisan spirit. Of that sort of discussion there has been a thousand times more than enough. They are serious, practical questions which affect the resources and property, the means and the profits of everyone dustrious or enterprising man in the country.

THE most noted of the Southern speakers at the New York ratification meeting the other night was Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia The band played when he appeared, "Carry i back to Old Virginia," and the New York Tim

He proved to be a thorough-paced S Democrat, ridiculed the reconstruction acts, the little fellows with shoulder-straps who represented the National Government in Virgois, succeed at the colored people, and patronised Gen. Hancock. While he was speaking the audience cheered fustily, and a large bat, that seemed to know the right time to come is, wheeled ominously about each the second to come is. wheeled ominously about over the peaker and in and out at the wing The allusion to Confederate soldiers of the sing-wan limping on crutches without a pension ex-cited tremeudous enthusiasm. Tucker spoke with a broad Southern accent, dropping his ri-sah, and his allusions to free trade compelled Mr. Tilden, who had not changed countenance through all the cheering, to relax his set lock and smill be radiantly.

ACKLEN, of Louisiana, who is a ca for reëlection to Congress, says in a letter to other Democrat, claiming to be the re-

The district, as you know, has a Republican me-jority of nearly five thousand, and can only be carried by the most indefatigable work. earried by the most indefatigable work.
Still it is carried, and the bullots, it is frue, are not collected on the point of a bayonet, but of something that answers a better purpose. Acklen and his supporters keep the five thousand Republican majority votes out of the bal-lot-box at the muzzle of the shotgun and the re-volver. They get in their Democratic work very

"MRS." SYNGE, the lovely wom was carried off by bandits, is a myth. There never was a Mrs. Synge. When friends of the Colonel in England rend in the dispatches that Colone's England read in the dispatches that his "wife" was captured at the same time with him, they winked knowingly, and talked among themselves of a certain "sly dog," and the stractions of Eastern beauties, and other irrelevant things of that sort. The report really has its origin from the blunder of a telegraph of crator. The dispatch read: "Col. Synge a strenge enlevé par brigands," and the operator changed "at his farm" into "and his wife"—"et sa femme."

ENGLISH's letter doesn't make friends for m. The Philadelphia Times, which supp Hancock, says:

Hancock, says;

If the Democratic candidate for Vice-Present had ended his letter just at the point when he completed his enlogy of Gen. Hancock him ight have been able to retain the respect of his fellow-citizens.

In another place it observes:

The more exetting portions of the English letter of acceptance read like the editorials of a backwoods organ.

English is to be made the scaperost of the campaign, and to carry off as heavy a load of the party's troubles as he can starger under.

An Irish member of Parliam An Irish member of Parliament prame is not given proposes, at an early a move a resolution in the House of Comthat the sons, brothers, and heirs-presum of members of the House of Lords be decincapable of holding seats in the popular most the Legislature. His reasons are the aristocracy now exerts an influence on letton out of all proportion to its important far in excess of its legitimate interests in affairs of Government. The Irish member of the "Irish momber of th Mr. T. P. O'Connor, author of the "Life of Las Beaconstield."

BEN BUTTERWORTH made himself sudd ly famous by throwing a ward-bummer name ly famous by throwing a ward-bummer named Kelly through a glass door, and the oddest thing about it is that the victim has now the most in tense respect for Benjamin. When Butterworth gave his testimony before the Justice. Kelly corroborated it affectionately by such remarks as, "That's so, Ben," "Benny's giving it right," and "Ben's fair about it." It's an even thing that Kelly will plump a band for Butterworth for Congress next November, and be his devoted follower from this time on.

THE bull-fight in New York was not as exciting as the adventure of the maides all forlorn who milked the cow with the crimples horn. For the magnificent toreros, did not mikthely gentle cattle, neither did they provide them into any violent dignilary of wrath. Heary them into any violent displays of wrath. He Bergh was on hand, and whenever a count tired he had it soothed and rocked by a sof his men. The speciators, of whom were three or four thousand, went awaying that they had been hadly cheated.

HANCOCK Wrote, in his letter to Si "Its (the army's) superior officers should aim to defend the right, which to us LAW." The force of the word "legally" not clear. The officers should "legally" defend the "law," which to army officers right. Does he mean that the superior a officers themselves are to decide what is the and what is the right, so constituting themsel an extrajudicial tribunal, outside

The Eastern press don't see through humor of Wagner's proposition to over and settle in this country for all part in bonds and part in cash. It is way of saying that he doesn't ome to Irving, the actor, who is still a young module come if he wished to, eaps Wagner of the wished to the second come if he wished to the property of the second come if he wished to the second come is the second come in the second come in the second come in the second come is the second come in the second come in the second come in the second come is the second come in the seco

Hancock. The world of must be said they ma corpus, or to the civil own party? GEN. HA served in hi Our negula affections of We are no culated and Gen. Hanco JUDGE E ical letter to he did not, in No. 40. No ing the lette Democrata forte is not

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FIFTY y ganized a Campaign bers will vo election. Sellent one country. Is there acceptance attract wor been able to arraying the the platfor

GEN. H. lecting vot also opposed box at the method the half a doze MASSAC which is ill glish, of I from Cong brutal assa

Hancoc Democrati 25,000 or 30, peaters. Now IT phrase, "? Democrate They wish Russel evidently ance before run without

MR. EN He is and in Indiana penny En IT WAS defense of wailoped manner.

ILL If the they going Dearborn,

Governor, hippodron the life of he voted f If, upo Fifteenth \$800 by th much will assessed? what use money?

John H resign bis Commission but more podrome, sand appli into despe THE TE

makes a to the Denno Tenth Distance in Circle. He for the cho was his in just as you mantle of mantle of shoulders.

For son been dick a fusion propose et ors, and he fors, and he substitute one Electrical in the district shall be the substitute one Electrical in the district shall be the substitute one Electrical in the district shall be the substitute one Electrical in the district shall be the substitute one Electrical in the district shall be the substitute one Electrical in the district shall be the substitute one Electrical in the district shall be the substitute one Electrical in the district shall be the district shall be the substitute one Electrical in the substitute one Ele

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such. This is five times the sum paid to Mr. such and is excusive of the expenses of the supany required to support the leading actor. see thentres in the country would hold the ause heatres in the country would hold the au-sice, at ordinary rates, to pay Irving alone, say nothing of the other expenses. The for-say actors seem to think that the American falls is composed mainly of gaping idiots, and said to wander they ask high rates to amuse the

In knack of ultering sounding platitudes

1 solution way is the best gift of Maj.-Gen.

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GEX. HANCOCK, of the regular army, obered in his letter to Gen. Sherman:
Our sgular army has little hold upon the
sections of the people of to-day.
We are not informed that this is the letter circeleted among the delegates at Cincinnati by
Geo. flancock's friends.

JUDGE BLACK sends a prolix and egotist lea lefter to the New York. World. to prove that he did not, and could not, write Hancock's Order No. 8. Nobody will accuse the Judge of writing the letter of acceptance, which makes good pemocrats in this region weep. The Judge's forte is not pathos: and Hancock's, it seems, is.

FIFTY young men of Xenia, O., have organized a First Voters' Gartield and Arthur ganized a First Voters' Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club. As its name indicates, its mem-ters will vote for the first time in the coming election. The idea of the organization is an ex-cellent one, and should be copied all over the

Is there is anything in Hancock's letter of acceptance or in the Democratic platform to stract workingmen, the workingmen have not been able to discover it. Consequently they are arraying themselves on the side of Garfield and the platform which protects their interests.

GEN. HANCOCK says he is opposed to collecting votes at the point of the bayonet. Is he also proced to keeping votes out of the ballot-bor at the muzzle of the shotgun? It is by that method that his friends expect to carry for him half a dozen of the Southern States. NASSACHUSETTS is not the only State

which is likely to remember this fall that Explish, of Indiana, voted against the expulsion ember this fall that En from Congress of Brooks for his cowardly and brutal assault upon Charles Sumner. HANCOCK expresses no opinion of the

HANGEN explosion of the York City of adding \$5,000 or 20,000 to their majority by fraudulent naturalization certificates and gangs of re-Now it is the grammatical number of the phrase, "The United States," that worries the hemocrats; a short time ago it was the tense. They wished to make us say "The United States

RUSSELL HANCOCK, the General's boy, evidently had a squint at the letter of accept-ance before he said: "This campaign is to be rus without political opinions."

Mr. English goes in strong for economy Be is and has been so devoted to economy that in Indiana they call him old skinflint and pinch-penny English.

Ir was like Hancock to write a letter in defense of the Constitution. No Democrat ever walloped a slave except in a constitutiona

WE are not a Nation. We are a polity. Gen. Hancock says so.

ILLINOIS POLITICAL NOTES.

If the Democrats expect to defeat Gov. they going to do with Senators Archer, Cheaney, Dearborn, Hanna, Lee, and Southworth, all old Boarbons, who sustained the Governor's veto?

Gen. Parsons, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and business-agent of the Trumbull hundrum. the life of him he could not remember whether he voted for Seymour or Grant in 1868.

Four per cent bonds. Refunding certificate Navy Pension Fund.

If, upoh a Democratic vote of 18,000, the Fifteenth Congressional District was assessed two by the Democratic State Committee, how much will the remaining eighteen districts be assessed? And if they all pay in proportion, to what use does Trumbull expect to put that money?

John H. Oberly has at fast concluded to resign his office of Railway and Warehouse Commissioner. John says there is less money but more fun in traveling with Trumbull's hippodrome, and by resigning he thinks the thousand applicants for the place will drive Cullom into desperation so that Trumbull can be elected.

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THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Burlington makes a technical mistake. Robert Holloway, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, was not Vallandigham's successor in command of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Holloway was only District Commander for the old Military Tract, and Henry Clay Dean was his immediate superior. But Holloway is just as good a Bourbon candidate as though the mantle of Vallandigham had fallen upon his shoulders.

For some days leading Democrats have been dickering with Streeter's Greenbackers for a fusion of Electoral tickets. The Democrats propose conceding the Greenbackers five Electors, and have gone so far as to name the Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Pifteenth as the districts in which the Democratic Elector shall be taken off and the Greenback Elector substituted. If carried out, there would be but one Electoral ticket, the Democrats heading their ticket Hancock and English, and the Greenbackers heading theirs Weaver and Chambers. The Greenbackers ask nine, but will probably fuse on fire.

PERSONALS.

Temer seems to be faster than Maud S. A fashion journal says that illusion is the fashionable material for bridal veils just now. It is saily appropriate.

Sothern, the actor, is ill in Europe, and his Ansiens prescribe absolute repose. Mr. when should subscribe for the Journal at once. The President has a 200-acre wheat-field in below. Dalots, and on viewing it recently Mrs. Hayes remarked without a smile that it was just as wheat as it could be.

A swing-girls' library has been establed in New York by a benevolent lady. "It Never Too Late to Mend" will probably be the lame ages in demand.

M. Roederer, head of the great champagne hous, died secently at Rheims. Besides being a man of great fizzical power he was noted for his love of classical literature.

Bears are very knowing. One fellow recently ran cross Dr. Mary Walker, who is spending the summer in the White Mountains, and as the described it, "scurried off as fast as ever he could."

George has got his papa's fish-pole
On this sunny Sabbath-day.
Ha return will be the signal
For a woodshed matines.

Rochester is to have a colossal tower sur-mounted by a statue of Mercury. The foot of the god is to be twenty-two inches long, but the lame of the St. Lonis belle who acted as model has not been

About a year ago bets were made in Russia that the Carr would not be allowed to live a twiretonth, and, probably in order that there with the no percentage in their favor, most of a rendemen who played the field against dick are now in Siberia. It is wicked to bet. We notice in the Philadelphia Press a numby Miss Minnie C. Ballard, commencing:

Dearest, delay not,
Long fave I waited;
Sighed for the coming
Of kiases belated.
Fure as the dew;
Dearest, delay not,
I'm waiting for you.

in Chicago, for if he did the front yard would have been full of young men with full lines of belated kisses before the paper containing her little gem was dry from the press.

We notice with regret that the militia company at Watseka, Ill., has been disbanded. This exposure of our southern frontier to the wild hordes that inhabit the wilds of Jasper County, Indiana, cannot be too severely condemned, and the Governor should see that their incursions are guarded against at once.

WASHINGTON.

The Necessity of New Plates for Na-tional-Bank Notes to Check Counter-feiting—The Effect of the Interoceanic Canal on the Commerce of the World

-The Public-Bebt Statement for July.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Mr. Casifenr Superintendent of Engraving in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and one of the most accomplished experts in the detection of counterfeit bank-notes in the world, thinks that a new design for National-bank notes ought to be adopted. The old designs have been in use many years, and every denomi-nation, except the \$1 and \$1,000, have been counterfeited. Large amounts of counterfeit National-bank notes are probably in circulation now, the existence of which is unsus-pected. The fact that the design for any denomination of National-bank notes is the same for all banks, with the exception of the name of the banks, renders the task of the counterfelter comparatively easy. After having made his plate he can throw out his notes as long as he finds a market for them. then when they become advertised as counterfeits he can change the name of his bank and go on with his printing from the old plate. By a device adopted at the Bureau of Engraving, new plates may be made with the charter members of the respective Na tional banks forming so conspicuous a portion of the general design that it would be easier to make a new plate than to change the old one. As

an evidence of the perfection which the counterfeiters sometimes attain, it may be said that an official of the Revere Bank, in Boston, upon receiving back from the Treasury Department a \$100 counterfeit of its own notes, wrote a sharp letter criticising the Treasury practices, declaring that the bank was ready to receive all such notes, and that its officers recognized the signatures upon the returned note as their own. Only two denominations of the greenbacks printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have ever been counterfeited, while all denominations of those printed from plates made by private companies have been counterfeited.

made by private companies have been counterfeited.

Mr. Nimmo has completed his statistical report of the commerce of the world which will be affected by the building of the Interoceanic Canal, and it will be given out for publication the last of this week or early next week.

Gen. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, to-day received the first of the daily reports upon the blanks sent out a few days ago. It comes from Baltimore, and among other things mentions the fact that the officer asked the Captain of a steamboat he was visiting if he ever had boat-drills. In reply the Captain rang an alarm, and within one and a quarter minutes life-boats were in the water.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The Commander of the Jamestown writes from Alaska that not over 200 Indians of both sexes and all ages remain in Sitka Ranche, all of the more enterprising being on the sea or otter and seal hunting trips. Those left started a spree on the 5th of July, but were soon checked by an armed boat from the Jamestown, the crew of which formed the protecting party to the Indian policemen. Little stabbing was done, and no one injured. The ringleaders have been subjected to a bread-and-water diet.

Judge Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, decides that Government employés are entitled to pay for public holidays,

All delinquent receivers of public moneys at the land offices will be promptly prosecuted.

The coinage at the mints during July was

cuted.

The coinage at the mints during July was \$4,276,500.

The following is the condition of the public debt, as reported July 31:

	Total coin bonds. \$ 4,841,115 Legal-tenders	District Control
1	Total without interest	\$ 390,056,63
1	Total debt	2,119,596,04 15,890,60 198,890,40
	Debt less cash in Treasury Decrease during July Current liabilities— Interest due and unpaid. Debt on which interest has ceased. Gold and silver certificates. United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit. Cash balance available. 15,65,000	6,576,00
ı	- 4.4 ann nan 400	

Available assets—

Available assets—

Available assets—

Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest pay able in lawful more, principal cutskanding type paid.

John March 1988,890,405

By Cash payments 5 per cent net earnings.

By cash payments 5 per cent net earnings.

Balance of interest paid by United States.

33,291,777

AMONG THE CLOUDS. A Balloon Floating Through the Air— Two Unwilling Amateurs in Atmos-pheric Navigation. Youngstown, O., July 31.—To-day an im-prisoned balloon, that had been used here for

short excursions by a man named Henry, broke loose from the guy-ropes at half-past 5 o'clock and started skyward. In the small basket attached to the gigantic air-ship were two persons, a man and a woman, who came m town to-day from the neighboring country. There was a large crowd of people standing around the guy-rope at the time it broke, and a cry of terror rose from them all. The balloon darted upward with marvelous rapidity. At first the occupants of the frail car did not realize that the balloon had broken away from its moorings, but, when they glanced down and saw the earth capidly receding, they gestured piteously to the crowd below, as if imploring assistance. When the below, as if imploring assistance. When the balloon had reached a high altitude it drifted in a northeasterly direction. It was followed by many people with telescopes, and finally disappeared in that direction. It seems that the man and woman in the balloon came into town to-day from the surrounding country, and thought they would hazard a balloon-ride. Word has been sent to all towns lying to the northeast of this place, and a lookout will be kept for the balloon to-night, in case it should drift near the earth. There was a great deal of gas in it, and it is feared that it will drift up to the lake. The couple who are taking this involuntary ride are from the country, and consequently know nothing about the management of the balloon.

HURRYING TO SIGN. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 2.—The Tribune's Los Pinos special says the Indians were

straggling into the Commissioners' quarters all day yesterday to sign the treaty. The Chiefs having signed the agreement, the others were fearful that unless their names are forwarded to Washington they will re-ceive no part of the \$60,000 which the Commission is authorized to pay out as soon as mission is authorized to pay out as soon as the arrangements for removal of the Utes are perfected, which will probably be some time next fall. The Commissioners leave here about the 4th inst. for the Southern Ute Agency, except Cor. Meacham, who remains at Los Pinos to take the census. The removal of the Utes is only a question of time, and the Commissioners are hurrying up as fast as possible. A year from this fall will probably see the reservation open to settlement, and the people of the United States and Colorado will have the pleasure of occupying and working for their bread as folks do elsewhere.

DEATHS FROM HOT WEATHER. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The increased number of deaths reported at the Board of Health to-day is attributed to the return of hot weather. THE TRASK GANG.

The Conspiracy Case Once More on Trial.

Additional Evidences of the Gang's Rapacity.

STILL IN THE TOILS.

TRASK'S TROUBLES NOT ENDED.

The case of Edward A. Trask, the real estate agent, whose office is corner of Madison and Halsted streets, charged with personating Franklin J. Spencer in the con-spiracy case by which the goods of Mrs. Mary L. Wagner were stolen from her by the nefarious gang, was to have come up yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Jus tice Wallace. Trask, of course, took a change of venue, and this time he had to go t of venue, and this time he had to go to Justice Summerfield. Here there was the same old gang and the same old hitch. Col. Cameron represented the prosecution and Col. Perce the defensa. The prosecution was ready to go on, and Mr. George Sparling said that he had been to see one of the witnesses for the prosecution, and had found that he wasn't certain as to the date of the day when Trask was seen in Austin, or as to his exact identity.

Trask was seen in Austin, or as to his exact identity.

Col. Perce—There is an important law question involved in this case. I wish to show that there is no statute under which the defendant can be held.

Col. Cameron—The gentleman is mistaken. He then read the law, and said that it wasn't an old law either.

Col. Perce stated that they would have a great many witnesses for his side of the case, and he did not believe that they could go through in one day.

great many witnesses for his side of the case, and he did not believe that they could go through in one day.

Col. Cameron was anxious to go on, but the Court said that he had a prior engagement for 5 o'clock, not having known that this case was coming, and hence would not try it then.

Col. Cameron insisted that he had been to personal expense to bring his witnesses from Austin, and he desired to go on with the case. Justice Smull and the depot agent at Austin were all the witnesses the prosecution had, and he desired to go on with his side of the case then and there.

Col. Perce objected, and wanted a day fixed.
Col. Cameron said that at lenst one of his witnesses—the depot agent at Austin—could not come at any time desired, and he asked that he be allowed to testify, to which the defense made no objection, and, in turn, they were allowed to have one of, their witnesses, the Rev. Walter Forsythe, put upon the stand.

George Sparling still objected, however,

the stand.
George Sparling still objected, however, saying: "I am informed that Spencer does exist, and I am in hopes of finding him, and I have got a clew, and believe that I am on the right track to find him. I don't want the witness to make a statement that he may have to correct hereatter."

Col. Cameron—Horr can tell you where Spencer is.

Spencer is,
Col. Perce—We may produce him in court.
Col. Cameron—No one has any objection to
that. You can't do it. Produce him if you

that. You can't do it. Produce him if you can.

Newton L. Gilbert, the depot agent at Austin, swore that he had seen Trask at Austin, and had told him where Justice Smull's office was. He couldn't recollect the date. He saw him at the depot when the train came in, and saw him go to Justice Smull's office and come back, and also when he left on the next train. It was in the neighborhood of three weeks ago. He couldn't tell the day and date. He remembered him by his countenance.

To Col. Perce, in cross-examination, witness stated that the train arrived in Austin at five minutes to 8 o'clock in the morning; that was the train, he thought, that Trask came in on. He was not positive, but it was his impression that Trask came in

his impression that Trask came in

ON THAT TRAIN.

Witness was standing near the door of the depot when the train stopped, and Trask came up and asked him where the Justice's office was, after coming off the train.

Here George Sparling, by consent, took up the 'cross-examination. Witness identified Trask as he stood up with his broad-brimmed straw hat. "That man looks very natural to me now," said the witness. He would call Trask dark-complexioned. Witness had been subpoened after Sparling had had a talk with him resterday morning. Trask made an impression upon him when he came to Austin, and he took notice of him going back on the next train. He thought that he had seen Trask before in goone refree He thought he was a seen train to some refree He thought he was a because he asked for Justice Smull and he thought that he had seen Trask before in some railroad office. He thought he was a railroad-man then, but didn't think so now. He was thoroughly impressed with the fact that he had seen Trask at Austin. He noticed that the man he saw was not a fleshy man. He wore an elegant chain, much finer and better than Sparling. He identified the hat he wore, though he thought it was stiffrimmed at the time, which it happened it was not, and Sparling tried hard to make a point on that.

rimmed at the time, which it happened it was not, and Sparling tried hard to make a point on that.

Here Trask whispered to his attorney: "Confine him to a certain hour. That's the only thing we've got to stick on."

The witness was of the opinion that the train left Austin at quarter to 9 o'clock; it was twelve or thirteen minutes to 9 actually, but it was commonly called a quarter to 9 at Austin, because it was so near to that hour. Trask was gone up to Smull's office perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes. Saw him at the depot after he came from Smull's office, and he probably staid there ten or fifteen minutes. Here Col. Perce asked witness how many people usually go to Chicago from Austin on the 8:47 train.

Col. Cameron—I ask you, Judge, if this thing is going on in this way?

Col. Perce arose to speak to the Court.
Col. Cameron—If you are going to make a speech I will withdraw my objection.

Witness stated that he was quite positive that Trask was the man he saw at Austin. Col. Cameron asked him what Mr. Sparling had said to him.

To this Col. Perce objected, but the Court held that the defense had done the same thing by asking witness what Officer Gallagher had said to him when serving the subpoena.

Col. Cameron—They're like Banquo's

col. Cameron—They're like Banquo's Col. Cameron—They're like Banquo's ghost; they'll never down.

Col. Perce and Col. Cameron had a little spat, and Col. Perce argued for his point, but the Justice held otherwise. Sparling said to witness that Trask couldn't have been the man that he had seen. Cook and Sparling talked to him together, and Sparling said it certainly was a mistake of Justice Smull in swearing that Trask was out there that morning. Sparling said that they were looking for the man claimed to be Spencer somewhere else, and Trask couldn't have been out there at that hour.

Here, by common consent, the Rev. Walter Forsythe was allowed to testify for the defense, because he was about to leave upon his annual vacation. His testimony was a repetition of that given before Justice Meech on Friday last. Witness couldn't swear to the exact time when he arrived at Trask's office. He thought it was between nine or ten minutes to 9 o'clock that morning. He wouldn't swear positively that it was not ten minutes past 9.

This was all the evidence taken, and the

He wouldn't swear positively that it was not ten minutes past 9.

This was all the evidence taken, and the further hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock sharp.

After some argument by counsel, Justice Summerfield fixed the ball at \$500, in consideration of the fact that Trask was already under some \$5,000 ball on the numerous other charges made against him.

Trask's bond was signed by George S. Poppers, who swore that he owned the north twenty feet of Lot 4, Block 130, School Section Addition to Chicago, valued at \$15,000, upon which there is an incumbrance of \$2,000; also No. 72 Honoré street, valued at \$8,000, without incumbrance. Poppers further testified that he was worth \$50,000 over and above his liabilities, at least, and that he was on ten or twelve bonds, and that he had no other indebtedness save the \$2,000 mentioned.

The Rev. Walter Forsythe desires it to be

mentioned.

The Rev. Walter Forsythe desires it to be understood that he did not refuse to make repairs for Mrs. Diggles, and did not know about or authorize the serving of the distresswarrant upon the lady.

MORE VICTIMS.

MORE VICTIMS.

ADDITIONAL BAPACITY OF THE GANG.

When the disreputable doings of the Trask gang were brought to the light of day, the chief conspirator, Trask, boasted that he couldn't be hurt by either newspaper talk or by the actions brought against him in the courts. Edward A. Trask, the real-estate agent, William T. Turner, the alleged claimbuyer, the capitalist, Delacy alias H. M. Cook, the scalawag ex-Constable M. B. McDonough, the Constable John P. Horr, all came up before the Police Court with a brazenness that was unparalleled. McDon-

ough claimed to have a knowledge of the Court, and Trask acted as though he thought law was a farce, in which he took a minor character, and he played the part until he became the star performer, and to-day he is still on the boards to attract public contempt

character, and he played the part until he became the star performer, and to-day he is still on the boards to attract public contempt and scorn.

Last summer a Mrs. Morris, now aresident of the North Side, rented a house at 72 Honore street belonging to George S. Poppers, the pawabroker, of which Trask was the agent at the time. She paid her rent from month to month, until one day she received a postal card from Poppers instructing her not to pay any more rent to him. A day or two after, Trask came for the rent. Mrs. Morris refused to pay him, giving as a reason therefor the communication she had received from the landford. Trask went away, but not to stay, as the sequel proved. In half an hour he came back with a crew of ruffians and bullies, and several trucks, and a Constable. The Constable was drunk and used the vilest of language, and held a pistol to the head of Mrs. Morris' daughter because she remonstrated. Trask then had the distress-warrant served, and cleaned out the house of everything that was movable, leaving the family not a mattress to lie on. Mrs. Morris retained Trude and Gus Van Buren as her attorneys, and, after much trouble and search, she got her property back two weeks after it had been taken illegally from her.

Mrs. Owen Cooney lives with her husband and family at No. 252 Forquer street. She is the daughter of Alexander Robinson, who came here in 1806, and who was the Chief of the Indian tribes in this section, and who was known as Indian Robinson in his day. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney, as the world goes, are considered well-fixed. They own an excellent farm in the Town of Leyden, several houses, four horses in town, and the stock and improvements on their farm, besides being largely interested in litigated property in South Chicago. Messrs. Hawes and Lawrence are their attorneys. It happens that the Cooneys prefer to live in town, in an humble and unpretending way. They rented the premises above mentioned from Edward A. Trask a year ago last May. The owner of the property is a man named Castl premises; that he was the agent and boss, and be would have to pay \$20. The roof had been leaking badly all the spring, and the ceilings needed calcimining, and Trask stipulated that these repairs should be made at once, Mr. Cooney paid the rent for May and June, but no repairs.

but no repairs or cleaning was attempted.
When Trask was brought to task about it,
he insisted that he had just sent over carpenters and calciminers, and he was surprised

In the early part of last month it was very rainy weather, and the water poured through the Cooney mansion, threatening to drown out the inhabitants, and somewhat reminding them of the experience of Noah and his family. But the Cooneys had no ark to step into, and hence their carpets and furniture were damaged, and the water ran through to the basement. This sort of thing couldn't last, of course, and the family, in sheer desperation, refused to pay any more rent until the repairs were made. On the 15th of July the claim-buyer, William T. Turner, and the capitalist, Delacy, alias H. M. Cook, invaded the house of the Cooneys. Of course they came when Mr. Cooney was out. Turner, in a rough and insulting way, demanded the rent. Mrs. Cooney became intimidated by his actions, and told him that, of course, she intended to pay the rent, but that she hesitated because the roof liad not been repaired. She sat doyn and told Turner. She again said yes, that she had the cash ready, but she wanted the roof fixed first, Turner then pulled a distress warrant out of his pocket and commenced to read it. "I understand," said he, "your husband has some horses; where are they?" She refused to tell him, and he went to the door, where there were a couple of his assistants, and told them to go and get some wagons and cart out the furnifure. She said that she would rather pay, and handed Turner a \$20 gold piece for the rent. He gave her a receipt for \$16 only, claiming the \$4 for expenses. To this she objected. She wanted him to wait until next day for his \$4, but Turner was obdurate, and the ext gave her a receipt for \$16 only, claiming the \$4 for expenses. To this she objected. She wanted him to wait until next day for his \$4, but Turner was obdurate, and the next day she sent the \$4 to Trask. Mr. Cooney went to the office of Trask and asked him what he meant by his action. Mr. Cooney had been down to see his attorney the day previous. Trask said that he meant that Mr. Cooney should come to his office and pay the rent. He admitted that Mr. Cooney was and had been a prompt-paying tenant, but he didn't propose to send anybody to collect the rent, because that cost money. Mr. Cooney asked where the process was that had been served, to which Trask replied that it was none of his business. He wanted to know then what Justice it had been entered before. Trask said it was a distraint warrant, which was paid, and there was no occasion of filing it with a Justice. Mr. Cooney wanted to know the name of the officer who had served it, but Trask told him to find out, that he wouldn't tell him. Mr. Cooney insisted that his men had acted like rufians, and had nearly scared the life out of his wife while he was away, and he would seek redress. The next day the roof was fixed, and the ceilmgs were calcimined. Yesterday Mr. Cooney went down to Trask's office twice to pay the rent, but the door was closed, and he couldn't get in, Trask having to appear before the Court to answer criminal charges.

BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The Age of Victoria Ending in Scan-dals Which Recall the Restoration and the Regency - Wickedness in High Life Which Does Not Affect the Social Standing of the Parties Impli-

Jennings' London Letter to New York World.

In such times as these it would be a great advantage to the "upper classes" if they could show, so to speak, a clean bill of health. Their position is at the best not a strong one, and they are making it weaker every day. The Buller divorce case, which has recently occupied the attention of the public, is but an example of the kind of seandals now so plentiful in "society" that they cease to attract remark. In fact, it seems to me that all that is needed nowadays to start in fashionable life is to show a certain amiable willingness to lose your-mone at cards, and be seen as much as possible in public with some woman who is not your wife. Comply with these conditions, and no questions will be asked. You will no questions will be asked. You will soon get to be made an honorary member of one or two gambling clubs, which are the favorit places of resort of highly distinguished persons; and the one condition on which you may retain popularity is, that you do not win. Lose every night, and lose with a good grace. As for the other part of the program there never can be much difficulty in London about a man finding an affinity. Let him go to the Lotus Club, where the principle of modern society is faithfully respected, and it will be strange if he does not light upon some one that is willing to share his brougham with him. This sort of life no longer excites adverse criticism. It seems to be the proper thing to do if you wish to mix in the fashionable world, and do not desire to be thought eccentric. Your namesake—the World—is a long way within the mark when it says: "The peculiarity of our age is not the amount of immorality that prevails, but the shamelesness with which it shows itself, and the practical impunity which it enjoys." A woman's bad reputation is no longer anything whatever against her. Mrs. Buller is quite a fashionable woman, and no one seems to have thought the worse of her because she had lived with a half-a-dozen men, including the Mr. Flower who caused Lord Dupplin to get a divorce from his wife. Lord Dupplin is so highly moral a man himself that naturally he could not tolerate the least indiscretion on the part of his wife. They say he is going to marry an American young lady. I wonder whether the family has made any inquiry in London as to this most virtuous Lord's past exploits? Why does he not content himself with marrying some American lady who is not young? At least one such is just now rather more prominent in London society than she would be likely to be in the society of New York.

Mrs. Buller is very unlucky in not having been able to settle her little difficulties soon get to be made an honorary member

privately. There are other women who do precisely as she has done, and whose flyes are perfectly well known to everyhody who is about London; but eliher they manage to keep on fairly civil terms with their husbands, or they contrive to steer clear of the divorce court and exposure. In fashionable circles the marriage-contract seems to be based on easy and simple principles,—entire freedom of action reserved for both parties and a lattch-key for wife as well as for husband. The other evening I was at a place of great public resort, and counted seven well-known men in London life who were with women equally well known; and nobody thought it strange or anusual. No concealment is thought necessary. Mrs. Buller is being fectured all round for her misconduct, but her fecturers must be well aware that she is not a bit worse than Mrs. A or Mrs. B.—too easy would it be to give real names!—who are invited to every fashionable house. When the social history of the Victorian aristocracy comes to be written, the chronicle will be found quite as scandalous as that of Chailes the Second's. If you doubt it, you had better borrow the note-book of a friend of mine who has for some years past kept a record of public scandals only, taking no account of private ones. It is quite as "racey" as certain parts of Pepys' Diary, and throws the Greville Memoirs altogether into the shade. The class a little below the aristocracy take good care not to be left behind in the race. Imitators generally outdo the originals. Public opinion no longer condemns open immorality. It even tooks on approvingly. It was the same, one remembers, in France in the days of Du Barry and Louis le blen-aine. Society was founded upon the idea of promiscious Intercourse of the sexes, and there was no one to object.—no one, at least, that people in the "right set" could condescend to take heed of. The "nobility and gentry" found the world a pleasant one, and they discovered that there had been a contrary opinion all the time, and that it was stronger immeasurably t

The Buller Case. London Correspondence Buffalo Courier.

Though that of which I am about to speak

is far removed from politics, still the aristoc-racy which I have been condemning will serve as the connecting link, though the seene is in the divorce court. No case which has come before the divorce court since the celebrated Mordaunt trial, in which the Prince of Wales figured rather prominently, nas created such a flutter among nabobs as his. The defendant in this case was Capt Buller, and the petitioner his wife, a woman of independent fortune in her own right, but a notorious person. The remaining parties concerned are Lord Marcus Beresford, Lord

Charles Beresford, brothers to the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Dupplin, Lady Dupplin, Col. Flower, and several others. It came out in the trial that Mrs. Buller was married some twenty years ago, and after living two years with her husband eloped with Capt. Buller, who also was married. Afterwards both were divorced and married each other. Soon after their marriage Capt. Buller discovered that his wife was often visited by Lord Charles Beresford, and he in turn began to do homage to Mrs. Col. Flower. Divorces also ensued in this latter case. Soon afterwards Flower and Lady Dupplin disappeared for a short time. In time Col. Flower forsook her ladyship and began to pay frequent and untimely visits to Mrs. Capt. Buller, though Lord Charles Beresford appeared still to be first favorit with her. But when it was announced that Lord Charles was engaged to be married, Mrs. Capt. Buller became furious, and, meeting her paramour in the streets of Epsom one day, both being on horseback, she publicly horse-whipped him, and this is the last heard of Lord Charles. But now Lord Marcus comes on the stage, and Capt. Buller takes up with Lady Dupplin, and Lord Dupplin takes up with somebody else, and Col. Flower and Mrs. Flower follow suit, and yet they all seem to be on friendly terms, visiting at each other's houses on stated occasions and at all hours, and having for years a general good time. The counsel for Mrs. Buller in opening the case was, however, careful to inform the Court that the parties concerned were a "sporting set," and, therefore, though the ladies and gentlemen belonging to it were often seen in singular situations, as Col. Flower having been observed in Mrs. Buller's room in the morning before either was dressed, and Mrs. Buller having been frequently seen going to the house of Lord Marcus Beresford to remain all night, and Capt. Buller having been known to travel with Lady Dupplin and palse her off as his wife, there was no harm in it: it was the was of this with the same ther her can only be known to those

TENACIOUS TANNER.

The New York Faster Still Alive-He Confesses that He Feels Weak-His Condition Seemingly Better than on the Day Before.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—To-day Dr. Tanner, the faster, acknowledged that he felt weak,

and that his stomach was in a bad condition. He pluckily refuses to yield, and still adheres to his purpose to go without food for forty days. He drank more water and car-bonic-acid water than usual to-day, and spent most of his time in bed. He was taciturn most of his time in bed. He was tacitural and irritable under slight annoyance. His condition is seemingly better than it was yesterday, and he was able to dress himself and get into bed without assistance. His stomach was less troublesome than on Saturday and Sunday, and there is a better show for him to complete his task. If life continues Tanner's fast will end at noon on Saturday, but it is extremely doubtful Saturday, but it is extremely doubtful whether his indomitable will will keep him alive until that time. His attendants believe him to be in a very critical condition, and nim to be in a very critical condition, and look for his collapse at any time. To-day and yesterday he refused to be weighed, for some reason of his own. On Sunday he weighed 126½ pounds. His pulse to-day registered seventy-four beats to the minute, or four less than yesterday. His temperature was 90 degrees.

was 90 degrees.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 2—3 a. m.—Dr. Tanner had another vomiting fit about 10:15 last night, when a mustard-plaster was placed over his stomach, which relieved him. About twenty minutes after midnight he had another attack of vomit. At 1, this a. m., he was quiety sleeping.

another attack of vomit. At 1, this a. m., he was quiety sleeping.
Dr. Tanner, when he began his fast, weighed 167 pounds. When placed on the scales last night he turned the beam at 127% pounds. His pulse is regular but rapid.
For the first time since the commencement of his fast Dr. Tanner admitted this morning that he felt very weak. He said his stomach was in a bad condition, but he expressed confidence in his ability to accomplish the undertaking. His eyes were lusterless, his tongue

dispatch from Paris:

Don't waste strength driving out. Shut off all spectators. Have only your doctors and attendants. Your experiment is watched here with great interest by scientists and ridiculed by foots. The hot weather is against you. Have courage, brave fellow, and hold on. Wish you success.

The physicians were inclined to the opinion that the cable dispatch was sent by J. Marvin Sims, M. D., but Dr. Tanner, who seemed pleased with it, rather doubted that it had come from that physician.

Dr. Tanner at 5 o'clock started out on his usual evening drive, accompanied by physicians. He returned at 7, and was very cross

Dr. Tanner at 5 o'clock started by physicians. He returned at 7, and was very cross and peevish. He rested on his cot and seemingly slept soundly for some hours. At 10 he arose, and, undressing, retired for the night, but did not rest quietly, his stomach being out of order.

Latest—At 1 o'clock Dr. Tanner's condition was unchanged. Nothing new.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For constipation, biliousness, indi-rection, headache, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Re-sults: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clear head. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in indi-gestion and nervous diseases—I have exten-sively used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in my practice in cases of dyspepsis, nervous prostra-tion, and kindred affections, and I have almost invariably obtained very good results. Philadelphia.

Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Mem-phis Tenn, writes: "For Weak Digestion,, Con-muption, General Debüty, etc., I recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beet.

Hay Pever cured by Jeffers' French Travelors, stop at the Astor House. New York.

CELERY AND CHAMOMILE. AN INTERESTING ESSAY

On Sleeplessness and

Nervousness.

Their Cause and Cure. Headache and Neuralgia Touched

By Dr. C. W. Benson.

Upon.

Nervousness is the result of nervous prostration and nervous irritability, and preys more hiarmingly upon the general health than any other class of chronic diseases. Where will you find the consumptive, the dyspeptic, the gouty or rheumatic, and hepatic patient, whose first symptoms were not of a nervous character, and which continued more and more to be a complication of those diseases, as well as many others, all the way through to the fatal end? Had the first nervous troubles and sleepless nights been attended to, the results might, in many cases, have been different.

What the fence, the nir, and the fountain are to the beautiful garden, the nervous system is to the animal economy, and when it is broken down or gut of repair, or in itself diseased, it is an invitation for all manner of diseases to enter, and by its electric streams conveyed to and through every avenue of the body. If you are weak, irritable, aleepless, despondent, without energy, and feel badly and can't describe it, you may know that you are nervous, and that these Pills will be invaluable to you in enring nervous weakness, prostration, and despondency, thereby warding off the fearful result that must follow nervousness if left to itself. Remember that this is not a nostrum or patent medicine, but is strictly a professionel preparation.

Sieeplessness, from whatsoever exciting cause, is al-

ousness if left to itself. Remember that this is not a nostrum or patent medicine, but is strictly a professional preparation.

Sleepleasness, from whatsoever exciting cause, is slowy as to be looked upon with fear and apprehension. No one can long retain health and cheerfulness and good memory whose sleep is not sound and refreshing. It is during sleep that the heryous system is repaired of the waste and strain made upon it during the waking hours; therefore, sleep is absolutely essential to health, amiability of disposition, and to insure energy for the duties of life. Loss of aleep soon engenders despondency and loss of mental force.

Headaches unerringly indicate a disturbed condition of the nerve fluid, and often lend to serious consequences, and should never be neglected. Headache is a more serious disease than is generally supposed, and is often the beginning of a fatal end, preceded by a long and fearful list of nervous symptoms.

In a-long and large experience in the treatment of neuralgia, I have found nothing to set so promptly and perusanently as my Celery and Chamomile Pills. Hefore I discovered this preparation, like most physicians. I treated it with little satisfaction to either mysoil or patient; now I seldom fall to cure even the most obstinate cases.

Dr. C. W. Bonson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia and Nervous eners, and will cure any case. Price, 50 conts, postage free. Soid by all druggists. Depot, No. 108 North Eutaw-st., Baltimore, Md.

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Hamburg **Embroideries!**

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150 Doz. Children's French Muslin Caps

At Half Price! Chas. Gossage & Co.. State-st. Washington-st.

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Use with Cold Lemonade, Soda, or Water, or Clear on Ice to Suit the Taste.

THE "HUB PUNCH." FOR USE IN CLUBS, HOTELS, AND FAMILIES. PICNICS, YACHTS, AND EXCURSION PARTIES. It is WARRANTED to be made from the best Rum and Brandy, and is skillfully united with the pure juice of Limes, Lemons, and other choice fruits, and the finest quality of granulated augar. It is the PERFECTION OF PUNCHES!

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TO NEWSPAPER MEN. A first-class Chambers' Folding Na-chine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 86x50 or 24x86. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at this office.

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PAIRSANKS, MORSE & OQ. Be careful to buy only the Ge GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

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An incomparable Beautifler of the Complexion.

Invaluable for Pimples, Chafes, Chapped Skin, Rough Skin, Prickly Heat, Flesh Worms, Itch, Hives, Nettle Rash, Severe Itching, Chilblains,

Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Ring-worm, / Erysipelas, 4 Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, and all External Humors and

THE WONDERFUL NATIONAL SPECIFIC

ALL LOGAL SKIN DISEASES.

The fame of GLENN'S SULPHUE SOAP has extended far and wide; there is probably no city or town in the United States in which its great curative virtues are not known and extelled by lying witnesses. The testimonials received for it would fill volumes. Many distinguished Physicians and Members of the Medical Staff of Hospitals and Informaries, have tested it, expressed their attonishment with its results, and are now counted among its strongest advocates. Persons using it have no need to resort to Bulphur Springs as it answers all the purposes of

SULPHUR BATHS, Being an admirable remedy for Gout and Rhoumatism and a marvelous healer of Ulcers and Old Sores, that realst the operation of Salves and Olatments. See that you get the GENUINE

as an adjunct to the Tollet produces results obtainable by no other remain extent. scientifically compounded and when used delity, possesses remarkable detersive properties, an incomparable Heautifier of the Complexion, eradicating Tam, Samburn, Freeh Pimples and Blotches, rendering the cattole White, Clear and Smooth. It clarifies and remail impurities by its healthful action, while ordinary Commettes only diaguise and it the skin. For HUMORS OF THE SCALP and DANDRUFF.

is pre-eminently the most reliable, and the only absolute specific known. It is also a desired SINFECTANT of CLOTHING OF BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Chmoxics BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—SULPRUS SOAP has been counterfeited, and the public are cautioned to obtain only the genuine, and to observe the only original name, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, with also the above engraving on the cartoon which encloses each cake, without which none is genuine. Ask for Glenn's Sulphur Soap, and take no other.

For sale generally by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers, at 25 cts. a cake; 60 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a bax, containing 3 cakes, sent by mail, prepaid.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO SEAR FROM PERSONS USING CLEAR'S SULPHUR SOAP.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton St., N. Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

Petitions Presented Regarding Street-Railways on West Lake and Jackson Streets.

Action Taken Regarding Proc Bathing on the Lake-Shore. Water-Supply Question taid Over for Suc Week
-- Discollaneous Business, Lite.

A regular meeting of the Common Conneil was held last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair; and all the members present, including McGrath, except Ald. McNurney and Mc Cormick.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH WIRES. Ald. Cullerton introduced the following mely ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

WHEREAS, His Honor the Mayor, in his annual message to the City Council of May 10, 1880, directed attention to the fast that the Fire Department of the city is hampered by the network of wires on the telegraph poles in getting hidders to a burning building, and recommending that some action be taken by the City Council, either to abate or lessen the nuisance, by remitting the several telegraph companies to lay SEC. I. That bereatter no telegraph pole or poles shall be erected in any street, avenue, al-ey, or public place in the dity of Chicago, nor hall any telegraph wire be attached to any pole ar housetop. or laid or constructed in any man-ner within the limits of said city, except as here-

ner within the limits of an after provided.

SEC. 2. That hereafter the wire or wires of any and every telegraph company shall be laid under the streets of this city, and at such a depth from the surface as shall not endanger any water or gas pipes, sewers or drains, or any parts

Forks be and he is hereby directed to see that he provisions of this ordinance are enforced. SEC. 4. Any corporation or corporations, per-ion or persons, violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 ordinarice shall be subject to a permay or switch cach and every telegraph-pole so erected, and each and every wire hid, put up, or constructed, except as herein provided, and a further penalty of \$25 for each and every day the same shall be continued. shall be continued.

5. This ordinance shall be in force from

OGDEN AVENUE RAILWAY.

The same Alderman introduced a petition from a number of West-Siders, praying for the extension of the West Division Street Railroad on Ogden avenue to the city limits. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

POLICE COURT CLERK.

A communication was read from the Mayor announcing his appointment of M. A. La Buy as Clerk of the West Division Police Court. The appointment was confirmed.

ASHLAND AVENUE BRIDGE.

The Chair announced to the Council that the Canal Commissioners had applied to the city authorities for the purpose of changing the bridge over the canal at Lock street and putting it at Ashland avenue, in order to straighten the road and make a bridge that would enable them to take possession of that part of the canal lot formally donated to the ld enable them to take possession of that of the canal lot formally donated to the The Chair added that the city authorihad no objection to this, provided Commissioners erected the proposed bridge at Ashland avenue and paid the ad cost necessary therefor, and provided also the Council approved the measure. Superintendent Thomas was present on be-half of the Commissioners and would like to state the reasons for their request, if the it desired to hear him.

ent was given, and Superintendent as proceeded to explain just what was

the present one over Bridge street, or interrapt travel between the two divisions.
Ald. Cullerton said he thought it would
be a fair proposition if the Commissioners
would agree to dedicate land sufficient to
extend Ashland avenue.
Superintendent Thomas said they were
willing to do that, and read the following
rommunication on the subject:
To the Mayor and Common Council of the City
of Chicago: If the City of Chicago will, by ordinance, abandon the use of the bridge over the
lilinois & Michigan Canal connecting Short

of Chicago: If the city of choose are the dinance, abandon the use of the bridge over the Illinois & Michigan Canal connecting Short and Lock streets, and also abandod the use of Lock street, the Canal Commissioners will cause to be constructed over the canal on Ashinand avenue a bridge like the one contracted to be built connecting said Lock and Short streets, with approaches of as easy grade as those leading to Said Lock and Short street bridge; and will also appropriate to the use of the public land sufficient to connect Ashiand avenue with Post street, the City of Chicago paying the amount on said work agreed to be paid to the contractor.

General Superintendont.

Commissioners to build the bridge trendent Thomas said he would pur orce of men on at once, and though take but a comparatively shor

report ordinances for the purpose of vacating so much land as might be necessary to be vacated.

Ald. Cullerton said the people in the neighborhood had been without a bridge for two or three months. It would take some time to brild it at Ashiand avenue, and the people would still be for some time without a bridge. He was opposed to any further delay in the rebuilding of this bridge over the canal at Lock street and moved that the communication from the Canal Commissioners be referred to a committee under the charter.

The communication accordingly went to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

Ald Smyth mayed that the Committee by

Grounds.

Ald. Smyth moved that the Committee be requested to report at the next meeting, and that the subject he made He special order for Society.

Ald. Everett moved as an amendment to suspend work on the old bridge until the Committee reported.

The Chair stated that the contractor had agreed to hold off until the matter was avranged, and would not bring any claim against the city for damages on account of any delay.

Ald. Sayth accepted Ald. Everett's amendment, and the motion amended prevailed.

"THE MUD ORDINANCE."

Ald. Altpeter called up the report of the Judiciary Committee on what is known as "the mud ordinance." which recommended that it be placed on file.

Ald. Culterion moved that the report be

Ald. Culterton moved that the report be concurred in.

Ald. Althour wanted the ordinance adopted, and went on to argue in its favor, and to exhibit an array of ilgures to show how much taxes the West Division Railway Company had been paying every year. He thought the railway companies should remove the dirt from the street, and took no stock in the suggestion which had been made that the ordinance was unconstitutional. that the ordinance was unconstitutional.

Ald. Hildreth said he was opposed to monopolies, but did not want the ordinance pushed through for fear it might interfere with the building of some of the rival rail-

with the building of some of the rival railway lines now confemplated.

Add. Lawler said the corporations in question did not bring the dirt or snow on the
streets, and he was opposed to passing an
ordinance compelling them to remove it.

Aid. Altpeter said the West Chicago Railway Company brought 25,000 loads of manure
on the streets every year, and moved the
passage of the ordinance.

Aid. Shorey remarked that the Committee
had carefully examined the whole question,
and had come to the conclusion that the public interest did not require the passage of the
ordinance. While the ordinance was very
general in its immage, its operation would
apply to all the street railroads in

the city. The language was very general as to what should be removed from the streets, and was broad enough and general enough to include the removal of snow. The street-cars were the people's mode of conveyance to and from their places of business, and if that part of the ordinance were to be enforced, and the companies compelled to remove snow from the street, every man who had observed a street in times of protracted snow-storms must know that it would amount to a blockade, in some cases for a week. For these and other reasons, the Committee had come to the unanimous conclusion that the ordinance ought not to be passed.

passed.

The motion to adopt the ordinance was lost by a vote of 8 to 26, those voting in the affirmative being: Ald. Wickersham, Dixon, Altpeter, McGrath, Lorenz, Meier, Imhof, and Barrett. The report of the Committee was then

Aid. Swift presented a remonstrance from property-owners against the laying of rall-road tracks on West Jackson street. Out of 21,754 feet, the total frontage of property on the street between Canal street and Campbell aveenue, the number of feet represented by the signers of the remonstrance was 17,500, or more than three-fourths of the entire frontage. The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Aid. Bond presented the petition and ordinance of the West Division Street Railway Company to extend its tracks east on Lake from Union Park to Lake street bridge, and thence across the bridge and along Lake street to a point 150 feet west of Michigan avenue; from the present terminus at Rockwed street to Central Park; and on Milwankee avenue from the present tracks on that ayonue, at the intersection of Clinton street, to Lake street to a connection with the West Lake street tracks. Several of the petitioners in signing—among them Enos Ayres—declared that they had joired in the petition of the Metropolitan Company under a misapprekension of the facts, and that they now withdrew their names from the Metropolitan petition and gave their voices to the other Company. The documents were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

MASHINGTON PARK.

WASHINGTON PARK. Aid. Burley offered a resolution directing the Controller to replace to the credit of the Washington Park Fund so much of the ap-appropriation for 1879 as was unexpended and transferred to the General Fund. Re-ferred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY reported in favor of purchasing a patent street-iamp sign, the price to be paid being \$500. The report was adopted.

The same Committee submitted a majority and minority report on the smoke-burner ordinance. The latter was an adverse report, and signed by Ald. Young. Both reports were laid over and ordered printed. THE ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR FREE

were laid over and ordered printed.

THE ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOB FREE BATHING
on the take shore was then taken up.

Ald. Meier moved to so amend the ordinance that the bathing ground should be between Indiana street and the North Pier, which was concurred in.

Ald. Bailard did not think that bathing in Lake Michigan would be of any benefit to the class the ordinance was intended to favor. They wanted something more than outside or surface baths. He was in favor of bathing, but did not regard bathing in the lake, on account of the temperature of the water, as healthful.

Ald. Wickersham did not think the ordinance liberal enough. He was in favor of free baths, and would have the entire lake-shore converted into a bathing-house, provided the bathers wore bathing-suits. In conclusion, he submitted a substitute covering his ideas.

Ald. Clark said the substitute was imperfect from the fact that no provision had been made for undressing and dressing. He thought the existing ordinances on the subject were sufficient, allowing, as they did, the right to bathe anywhere on the lake shore after 8 o'clock at night.

Ald. Burley saw another imperfection in the ordinance, in that there was a very serious question as to what constituted a bathing-suit. He feared that if the ordinance was

ordinance, in that there was a very serrous question as to what constituted a bathing-suit. He feared that if the ordinance was not made more specific some persons might adopt fig-leaf suits. [Laughter.] Ald. Clark pointed out still another defect, which was that the ordinance gave the pub-lic no rights in the lake whatever, but kept them on the shore.

considerable length in this issue of The Tribuxe.

Ald. Cullerton asked if the proposed bridge would be in a direct line with Ashland avenue on each side of the river.

Superintendent Thomas said it would.

Ald. Cullerton asked if it would not be necessary to build a bridge over the old canal, south of the new one, when Ashland avenue was extended.

Superintendent Thomas said that would be necessary in any event whenever Ashland avenue was extended clear through. But the new bridge would not prevent the use of the present one over Bridge street, or interript travel between the two divisions. line of Indiana street and the north pier.

Second—He shall have a fence or shed erected upon such place so as to protect persons bathing from the view of the public. The cost of such fence or shed shall be paid out of the contingent fund.

Third—Such place shall be accessible to the public for bathing at all bours of the day.

Fourth—That persons wishing to bathe shall be allowed to do so anywhere on the lake shore, provided they be properly clothed in bathing ciothes.

ciothes.

Fifth—The Commissioner of Public Works shall carry this ordinance into effect immediately after its passage.

The vote was as follows:

McAuley, Burke. Trass-Wickersham, Sanders, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, McGrath, Lorenz, Meyer, Young, Melet, Imbof, Barrett, Murphy-24.
Nays-Dixon, Bailard, Clark, Shorey, Grannis, Watkins, Swift, Bond, Everett, Burley-10.

Watkins, Swift, Bond, Everett, Burley—10.

THE GAS INSPECTOR'S BACK PAY.

The report of the Finance Committee allowing the ex-Gas-Inspector \$2,500 in full for his back-pay claim was then taken up, and adopted by the following vote:

Foas—Wickersham, Sanders, Shorey, Watkins, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Altpeter, Riordan, Hidreth, Lawler, Smyth, Schroeder, Swift, Bond, McGrath, Lorenz, Meyer, Meier, Imhof, Barrett, Murphy—22. Nays—Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Grannis, Purcell, Peevey, Everett, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, foung, Burley—12,

Peevey, Everett, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, Young, Burtes—12,

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred the propositions from the Mayor and Citizens' Association to increase the water-supply of the city, presented two reports on the subject.

The majority report favored the adding of new engines to the West Side Works for the following reasons:

Our reason for not recommending to the Council the carrying out of this plan may be briefly stated: To creet entire new pumpingworks would involve an outlay of \$727,919, as shown by estimate of City Engineer. The completion of the West Side Pumping-Works as shown by estimate of City Engineer. The completion of the West Side Pumping-Works as originally contemplated would cost \$373,23,—a. difference of \$354,650. To favor their suggestions would cost the city the additional sum without furnishing a larger volume of water, both estimates being upon a capacity of 30,000 galoins a day. The building of new and central works at the earliest practicable moment your Committee believe should receive the earnest attention of the City Government, as such works would contribute very materially to the safety of our water-supply in case of accident. This fact must be apparent to every close observer, as an extended stoppage of either or both engines now in use could not fail to cause great inconvenience, and this possible contingency would in a great measure be obviated by the location of central works. Your Committee desire to extend their thanks to the members of the Citylers, Association for mach valuable information and their carriest efforts for the welfare of the city. But, believing that it would not be for the interests of the city to leave the West Side Pumping-Works in an incomplete condition, we recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution and order.

H. P. Thompson, Thos. Purcella, M. McNukway, Joun Murphy. THE WATER QUESTION.

WHERMAS, Additional pumpins-engines are necessary to render the water-supply of the City of Chicago sufficiently reliable and ample to meet the rapidly-increasing demands of the near future; now, therefore,

But ordered, That the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works are hereby instructed to take immediate steps for the construction and erection at the west pumping station at the earliest practicable time of a pair of pumping engines having a combined capacity of not less than 30,000,000 gallons daily, also for the construction of the necessary foundations, the suitable extension of the present building, and for other proper appurtenances; and be it further

other proper appurtenances; and be it further
Ordered, That the Mayor and Commissioner be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to invite special proposals for the work and engines required from such manufacturers or persons only, who are known to possess ample facilities and resources to prosecute the work in an expeditious and satisfactory manner, and to accept such bid or bids as may in their discretion be deemed to be for the best interest of the city; and be it further
Ordered, That the cost of the engines and work contemplated be paid for out of any moneys to the credit of the Water Fund not otherwise appropriated.

the city, where most of the high buildings are and will be constructed.

Third—It will furnish a more uniform motive power for elevators, and will largely increase the revenue of the Water Department.

Fourth—The plan proposes an improved stand-nine.

Attached to the minority report was the following order:

Second—That said commissioner is instructed to advertise immediately for proposals for the erection of two pumping engines with boliers and connections complete, such engines to have a capacity of raising 18,000,000 American gallons, each, to a hight of 125 feet per twenty-four thours. In their selection, as between different bidders, reliability and economy in fuel shall receive paramount consideration.

Thurs—That the said Commissioner, in conunction with the City Engineer, after the purchase of said grounds, as soon as practicable, shall connect the pump wells to be constructed thereon with the water tunnel leading to the West Side Pumping Works, said branch tunnel and connections and the buildings and other erections at said proposed new site to be arranged as far as practicable for supplying additional pumping-engines of equal capacity with those herein named, so as to meet future demands.

demands.

Fourth—That for the purpose of paying for the improvement herein ordered, the City Treasurer shall from time to time invest the surplus earnings of the Water Department not required for the maintenance of extensions heretofore ordered in bonds of the United States or of the City of Chicago, as a fund subject to the orders of the proper fiscal officers of the city for carrying out the objects of this order.

On motion of Ald, Thompson, the reports were laid over and ordered published, and the whole matter made the special order for next Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. THE BOILER-INSPECTOR.

The Bolles-Inspectors.

The same Committee submitted two reports on the question of the confirmation of Patrick Tierney as Boiler-Inspector. The majority report was signed by Aid. Thompson, McNurney, and Shorey, and was adverse to the confirmation, while the minority report was signed by Aid. Murphy and Purcell, and was in favor of the confirmation. Both reports were laid over and made a special or reports were laid over and made a special or reports were laid over and made a special or-der for the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported adversely on the proposition to relieve the owners of water-troughs from paying water taxes. The report was accompanied by a letter from Commissioner Waller in which he said that the city would lose about \$1,500 per year if the tax was removed, and recommended that if anything be done an amount be set aside to erect drinking-fountains, etc. The report was deferred.

The Committee on Schools reported in favor of confirming the Mayor's appointments as members of the Board of Education, which was laid over on motion of Ald. Dixon.

Ald. Everett introduced an order for an ordinance for macadamizing Ashland avenue the full width of the street, from Twelfth to Congress street, which was adopted.

Ald. Imhof introduced an order, which was adopted, calling upon the Health Department to cause the noxious dumpings at the foot of Stone street to be removed and to hereafter dump ashes there.

The Council then adjourned.

LAKE BLUFF.

The Council then adjourned.

Proceedings at the Camp-Meeting. Yesterday at Lake Bluff was indeed a blue day. The transient crowd which had surged through the grounds Sunday had departed, and, in comparison with the lively experi-ences of the Sabbath, the embryo settlement resembled Goldsmith's description of the de serted village. During Sunday night a fierce Arctic wave came down from the north, and effectually cooled the ardor and enthusiasm of everybody. So sudden was the change of weather that open-air meetings were almost impossible, and, although there were enough zealous Christians to present at least a semblance of a gathering, the few brave spirits who

blance of a gathering, the few brave spirits who ventured out during yesterday were chilled through and undoubtedly fervently wished themselves comfortably housed and sitting before the open grates of their homes.

The wind played sad havoc with the great tent used as a tabernacle, under which the larger meetings are held. It is situated in the centre of the village proper, and surrounded upon all sides by great forest trees, whose shelter had always been supposed to the centre of the viliage proper, and surrounded upon all sides by great forest trees, whose shelter had always been supposed to be sufficient to prevent damage to the tent in any gale. Sunday night, however, old Boreas tore his way through the trees, and circling under the broad expanse of canvas rent the tent from centre to circumference. The canvas settled like a pall over the seats, putting an effectual stop to meetings in that quarter for the time being. Several experienced canvasmen are at work repairing the great rent in the top of the tent, and it is now said that Wednesday's services will be held there.

work repairing the great rent in the top of the tent, and it is now said that Wednesday's services will be held there.

YESTERDAY'S SERVICES began at 9 o'clock with the daily morning prayer-meetingy led by the Rev. John Williamson. On account of the disagreeable state of the weather, the attendance was not large, although considerable spirit was manifested in the proceedings.

At 10:30 the Rev. E. N. Boring, D. D., preached upon the subject of "Christ, the Friend of Man," taking his text from Luke, vil., 11 to 15 inclusive, wherein is given the miracle of the raising of the widow's son. The speaker believed Christ's visit to the City of Nain was not an accident but a pre-arranged plan on his part. The meeting of the funeral procession and Christ's sympathies for the sorrowing mother were vividly portrayed by the speaker. The presence of the Divine Spirit was felt by all when Christ touched the bier and said, "I say unto thee, arise; and he that was dead sat up and began to speak." From this should be learned the fact of Christ's love for man. He came into the City of Nain uninvited, and He also came into the world uninvited, to save sinners. Christ presented a guarantee of the resurrection, but the manner in which it would be effected the speaker could not say. The reverend gentleman referred at some length to the topic of the resurrection, and, in conclusion, said; "Christ's interest in the salvation of the human family should be the measure of their interest in the conversion of sinners."

Chaplain McCabe followed in a fervent exhoritation, after which the meeting dispersed. At 3 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Harding, of Chicago, and Dr. McMullen, of Indianapolis, led an old-fashioned experience-meeting in Clark Street Tabernacle, Mrs. Clark Willson leading the singing.

During Sunday afternoon, anticipating opportunities to pilfer during the progress of the meetings, when the cottagers were in attendance at Divine service.

During Sunday afternoon, anticipating opportunities to pilfer during the progress of the meetings, when the cottagers were in attendance at Divine service, several Chicago crooks appeared upon the ground. Thanks to the vigilance of Chief of Police Doty and Justice Miller, the gang were immediately spotted, and their expectations of raising the wind at the expense of the villagers effectually circumvented.

The Rev. Philip Krohn, of West Troy, N. Y., preached last evening to a fair audience in point of numbers. But for the miserable weather many more would have been present to hear the eloquent discourse. present to hear the eloquent discourse.

Chaplain McCabe desires that particular attention be called to the fact that the Rev. Luke Hitchcock will lead an old men's meeting on Wednesday, which it is thought will be especially interesting.

This morning at 10:30 the Rev. W. H. Holmes will preach, and the Rev. J. M. Cald.

Holmes will preach, and the Rev. J. M. Caldwell will discourse in the evening at the usual hour. The meetings will be held in Clark Street Tabernacie.

Some of the "Baneful Influence,"

Ultica Herald (Rep.).

Henry Watterson sent a letter to the New York Democratic ratification meeting, in which he said of Gen. Garfield: "I know him well, and can declare, with Judge Black, never did so good a man make so bad a politician. In saying this I give emphasis and force to the real objection which ought to be urged against his election; because, in spite of his many excellences of character, commanding the regard of those who know him, he is of all men best suited to continue the baneful influence of his party, and to carry forward the wicked designs of its leaders." The "baneful influence" of the party Gen. Garfield represents saved the Nation from disruption by putting down the Democratic Rebellion; it has reduced the debt of \$2,756,481,571.45 which that Rebellion left the country burdened with in 1865 to \$1,919,326,747.75 in 1880, and the interest charge of \$150,977,679.87 per annum to \$73,683,861; it has brought the credit of the United States up from way below par, where the Democrats had forced it in 1861, to the first rank in the world's money markets; it has given stability to our institutions, confidence to business, and put prosperity in the way of the people. Some of the "Baneful Influence,"

TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The Proposition to Abandon the Present Pole System,

And, Instead, Lay Them in Trenches Underground.

What the Western Union Officers Say

About It.

A reporter for an afternoon paper yeste

day asked Col. Wilson, Superintendent, and Mr. Summers, electrician, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for their opinions in regard to the proposition to do away with the telegraph poles and run the wires underground. They were both in favor of a change, provided it could be made successfully. The electrical department had been for some time past engaged in making experiments, but as yet no satisfactory solution of the problem had been reached. If the parties who are so sanguine that they could solve the problem would only commi

with the Company their services would be gladly accepted. These parties entertained a great many theories which to people who were not conversant with the extensive tele graph system seemed to be capable of being developed into practice. They, however, did not seem to take into consideration the numerous obstacles to be encountered before any radical and complete change could be made. In the first place, the distinguished telegraphers went to observe that the telegraphic tem of this country is very different and more extended than the systems in Europe. In the commercial centres of England, France, and Germany, the short lines running from one building to another do not begin to ap-

proach in number those of Chicago or New York. One might go into the Chamber of Commerce or Exchange in Liverpool and stay there all day before he could learn the news as we do here. Every transaction here is announced almost instantly after it occurs. Business here demands it, and the telegraph company must meet the demand. Now, how are the short lines to be disposed of? Anybody who contemplates the subject intelligently can see at once that the question is not answered easily or readily. People want the wires buried in the streets or alleys. WITHOUT CALCULATING THE DIFFICULTIES. In doing this streets would have to be torn up, and in so doing the water, gas, and sewer pipes would be encountered. Some strata would have to be selected where there would be no interference. When once the wires are laid the general impression is that that is the end of the difficulty. This is rebutted by several things over-When once the wires are laid the general impression is that that is the end of the difficulty. This is rebutted by several things overlooked. As yet no wire has been found that would be perfectly free from defect or chemical action. In the next place, it would not pay to lay a single wire in a cable. If the demand required thirty or forty wires in a cable, the returns from business might compensate the outlay. If the wires were laid underground before it was definitly ascertained that they would be perfectly free from defect, great expense and trouble would be incurred. Every time there was a break or anything that interfered with the transmission of the electricity the street would have to be again forn up, and the process of laying the wires repeated. While many people want the poles and wires removed from the street, others would be kicking and protesting vigorously if the streets in front of their places were disturbed.

street, others would be kicking and protesting vigorously if the streets in front of their places were disturbed.

It was suggested that a feasible plan would be to put the wires underground in the alleys.

The difficulty of this plan, it was stated, is that most blocks have but one alley, and there would hardly be sufficient room for all the wires. If the Company was arbitrarily compelled to remove the poles before any satisfactory plan had been discovered for underground wires, the only thing left for it would be removal from town.

Col. Wilson had thought of making an experiment with a calle running from the city to Grand Crossing, but, in view of the fact that an experiment is now in progress at Jersey City, he thought it advisable not to do anything just how, as the experiment there will answer the same purpose. The wire used is what is known as the Brooks wire. The Company has secured control of it, and if it meets an demands will make use of it. The Company has willing to make a where The Company has secured control of it, and if it meets all demands will make use of it. The Company is willing to make a change whenever it is demonstrated that it is practicable, Col. Wilson stated that he was a strong underground man, but, like Davy Crockett, he believed in first being sure he was right and then going ahead.

Mr. Leroy B. Firman, Superintendent and General Manager of the

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH
Company, was interviewed this morning by a
Journal reporter. Being questioned on the
subject of underground-wires, he said: Of
course we recognize the fact that poles and
wires will have to disappear from the face of
the city, and that at an early date. We are
experimenting on different kinds of underground eables, and only waiting for the best
method to turn up before we take in all of
our air lines. We are even more anxious to
put our wires under ground than beople are
to have us. No company wants to spend
\$500,000 or \$1,000,000 on a thing which will
not succeed.

to nave us. No company wants to spend \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 on a thing which will not succeed.

Have you tried cables?

We have tried a great many. The Brooks cable seems to stand the best test of any.

Have you tried them?

Well, we have put some of them through the tunnels. We have had one running on Canal street, half a block from the pedestrians' entrance to the Washington-street tunnel, for six months. It is a Brooks cable, and we have had no trouble with it.

What will be the cost of a change from an air line to an underground system?

I couldn't even guess. If we could devote the alleys to the necessary trenches then the underground system would cost about half as much as the air line. Talking of trenches, we are discussing a number of different plans. One party is now devising a plan to have space under sidewalks condemned for the use of cables.

Any others?

Well, our Company is considering the plan of dividing the city into sections of four blocks each. Under this idea, cables would be run into an area in the centre of the four blocks and the wires distributed from thence

blocks each. Under this idea, cables would be run into an area in the centre of the four blocks, and the wires distributed from thence to the houses. Running back from these sections the wire would lead through a great common track to the central office. This plan is being talked up with a view to the consolidation of the Bell and Edison telephone companies. We are trying to get the best features of both companies.

When will the consolidation take place?

The consolidation has already taken place. But it will take from four to six months to perfect plans for drawing the wires together.

But it will take from four to six months to perfect plans for drawing the wires together. The proposition now is that a person will have a choice of instruments and can use either the Bell or Edison as he likes. The one company will control both. Our Company having solved the problem of a duplicate switch-board, so that we can work any number of wires, we propose to bring all of the wires together in one solid mass. So far as we have learned, the general expression is in favor of the Edison instrument, on account of its transmission of all modulations of the voice. We will have to enlarge our central office, but the location of the new place has not been decided upon.

Will united action be taken by the telegraph companies with regard to the underground system?

Undoubtedly, the companies will all combine in making trenches. Then each companion will construct the state of the underground will construct certain space in the

Undoubtedly, the companies will all combine in making trenches. Then each company will occupy certain space in the trenches. Now the Western Union Company and our company have drawn up plans for underground wires in the centre of the city. We will have to do it. Another thing: We have 500 wires that we must bring into our office underground, for there is no room for them in the air.

Superintendent Barrett, of the

FIRE-ALARM DEPARTMENT,
informed a reporter this evening that he will

rinformed a reporter this evening that he will proceed to put a new method for laying wires underground into service next week. He says that he has been at work for some time upon a cable which he thinks cannot fail to prove a success. The scheme is an original one with himself, and the principles involved in it he prefers to keep secret. He says that he intends laying a cable from the end of Randolph street, at Union Park, thence northwest to Lake street, on Bryan place; thence west to Ashland avenue on Lake street. This he will do next week. He says there are so many trees in the vicinity that he is compelled to put the wires underground.

The Population of Charleston. We hope that errors enough will be disc reau to make the population of Charleston over 50,000, but placing it at the present figure, 49,999 (24,005 whites and 25,994 colored), we find that the excess of colored people over whites is only 1,989, instead of 4,000 or 5,000, as was expected. The total number of white voters, as shown, is 5,229, while the number of colored voters is 5,943, the colored majority being only 314. It was supposed to be more than twice as many. There are 85 persons in Charleston between the ages of 80 and 90, of whom 43 are white and 42 colored; 19 persons between the ages of 90 and 100, of whom 6 are white and 13 colored, and 11 persons over 100 years of age, all of whom are women, only one of whom is white. Of the persons between the ages of 80 and 90 three-fourths are women, and between 90 and 100 two-thirds are women, while over 100 all are women. Two black women are registered as 115 years years old. One of them told the enumerator that he could calculate her age from the following data: The old woman said, that fifteen years before the War her "good old massa gave her her "freedom," that is, immunity from work and the "freedom" of the kitchen for the rest of her life. She was then 80 years of age, which would make her now in her 115th year, and she looks it. reau to make the population of Charleston

The Last of the Sick Cattle.

DISEASED MEAT.

The Health Officer at the Stock-Yards yes-terday reported in reference to the Cherokee before and turned over to the fertilizing establishments. The report sets forth, as has already been published, that the animals

already been published, that the animals were sick from having become overheated in being driven across the prairie, etc., in Texas, to reach the cars. Their sickness was first reported by the agent of the Humane Society, who makes the subjoined report on the same subject:

CHICAGO, July 31.—John G. Shortoll, President—Sir: I find that the Texas cattle complained of at the Union Stock-Yards were shipped by L. G. Cairns, of Gainesville, Texas; that there were some twenty car loads, belonging to different parties; but that the owner of these in the cars containing the dead and affected animals was J. Kreitzer, of Gainesville, and that those owned by other parties and shipped by Cairns on the same train came through all right. The opinion of nine-tenths of the people at the yards is that the cattle had been overheated in some way before they were loaded (probably stampeded), and then allowed to have too much water on the road here. It seems reasonable, for if the trouble had been caused by neglect or cruelty while in transit here, the others would have been similarly affected. Yours, etc.,

O. L. Dudler, Agent.

Anent the foregoing the News of last night

Anent the foregoing the News of last night

Anent the foregoing the News of last night said:

On Saturday last Commissioner De Wolf's inspectors at the Stock-Yards condemned a large number of cattle which came in from Colorado, on the ground that they were diseased. Fifteen or twenty died on the way, and several more were found dead in the yards. On this account the owners found it almost impossible to effect a sale of the balance, and the difficulty was increased when Libby, McNeil & Libby and the Wilson Packing Company sent orders to their buyers not to have anything to do with the drove on any terms whatever. Several smaller dealers then stepped in and the cattle were bid off, it is alleged, for little more than the value of the hide and tallow. To-day the Jackson Street Market was completely broken down by the sale of this suspicious meat at two, three, and four cents per pound by the carcass. Dealers having other meat on hand, which they had bought at full price, were unable to make any sales, as they could not offer it at less than five cents without loss.

The cettle sold at the Stock-Yards were pro-

loss.

The cattle sold at the Stock-Yards were pro-The cattle sold at the Stock-Yards were pro-notineed sound by the inspectors, but the fact that two of the leading firms in the yards re-fused to take any of the meat has created con-siderable talk against the commission merchants who put it on the market, especially as an at-tempt was made at the outset to get full price for it. THE BUTCHERS KICK.

THE BUTCHERS KICK.

The bullocks in the questionable lot which were not condemned were on sale at the Jackson Street Market yesterday, and, having been so thoroughly advertised, had the effect to depress the market. They sold several eents lower than the common run of meat would have otherwise sold for, and late in the afternoon Ald. Peevey was over to see the Mayor about it. He complained that the meat was diseased, and should not have been allowed on the market, but Dr. De Wolf took issue with him and said it was sound, and in the end it turned out that the Alderman represented a large number of butchers, who, on account of the questionable meat being offered for sale, had been forced to cut on prices somewhat during the day to do any business.

PETER PAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—In taking up yo per this morning my eye fell upon the sad announcement of the sudden death of Peter Page. On Wednesday last I saw him looking well and happy. How true "what shadows we are, what shadows we pursue." It was my good fortune to know him well, and in that great struggle for our Nation's existence his whole energies were enlisted in sustaining, the Government. Well do I remember his efforts with many other good men and true in alding and assisting in raising and sending men to the front in the defense of the right, of the Government to exercise its authority over the whole Union. Such men should have a warm place in our memories, as I can truly say the deceased friend has in mine. May his example be held in remembrance by the present generation, as well as those that are to come after.

James Miller. ing well and happy. How true " what shad-

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.-The Secretary of State to-day issued a license to organize to the Perry Safety Car-Coupling Company of Chicago; capital, \$28,000. Also to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, of Chicago; capital, \$150,000; corporators, Henry D. Bean, Lewis C. Tallmadge, and Wilson H.

Stapley and the Congo.
Henry M. Stanley has addressed the following letter to the President of the Leopold-Caroninian German Academy of National Sciences at Halle in reply to a notification that this learned body had conferred on him in July of last year the honorary title of

that this learned body had conferred on him in July of last year the honorary title of Doctor of Philosophy:

CAMP IN THE DISTRICT OF UTANDI, ON THE CONGO, March 26, 1880.—I do myself the honor of acknowleding, with thanks, the receipt of your letter, dated 6th of November, 1879, at Halle, in which you inform me of the honorable title which the scientific institute under your Presidency has conferred upon me, and that the diploma of a Doctor of Philosophy is lying ready for me. I am truly grateful for this honorable recognition of the last services which I was able to render to geographic science which I was able to render to geographic science which simil employed as a wandering representative of journalism. It was my lot to be chosen for a new field of journalism. By a roving commission I was charged to roam through all the regious of public interest and gather historical and geographical reports, as well as waifs of knowledge in various secondary provinces. After several years of this work my commission authorized me to undertake an expedition to Central Africa in order to search for and assist the celebrated Livingstone. I well remember how Germany, like many other countries, received the news of the results of this expedition with great incredulity. The successful solution of my commission occasioned a second expedition, which was grander and by far more important and significant for universal civilization, and the likewise favorable results of which have been so well referred to in your diploma. For this also I beg to state my thanks. For the third time I now penetrate into Africa, in order to verify those theories which have in view the prosperity of those who inhabit the populous basin of the majestic stream recently navigated by me. On the frontier of the magnificent regions extended before me, solely occupied by the importance of my task, I had entirely forgotien the civilized world behind me when I received your greeting as Doctor of Philosophy. Allow me to affirm that your honorable recognition of m

Chairman Jewell's Confidence.
From as Interview in the Philadelphia Press.
"I think Indiana and New York are wider

awake even than any of the other States. There are no dissensions there. Our party will present a solid front to the enemy. I will present a solid front to the enemy. I met Blaine in Boston yesterday by appointment, and, as usual, he has his war paint on. He says that the opposition in his State represent all that is meanest in the traits of the Democrats and Greenbackers, combined under the leadership of a late Republican member of Congress. 'But, he continued, 'It is not a question of victory with us, but the volume of our triumph.' I strongly believe that the Union-loving, law-abiding, thrifty and honest people of the North will sweep every State into the Garfield column, and we shall fight for some of the Southern States. If they don't buildoze our voters, refuse to countour ballots, or swamp us with tissue-ballots, we shall carry some of the Southern States." THE ODOROUS CANAL.

Inspection of the Bridgeport End by the Commissioners.

A New Bridge to Be Built at the Ashland Avenue Crossing.

The stiff breeze stirred the waters of the river and the canal to their depths, and the odor which was wafted heavenward was anything but that of jockey club or new mown hay as Canal-Commissioners Glover, Shaw, and Kingman stood yesterday morn-ing on the south bank of the canal, near the old pumping-works, and watched the demolition of the dilapidated high bridge which spans the State ditch at Lock street. It was understood that Chicago's Mayor would join them, sniff with them the effluvial gusts from the inky water at their feet, and discuss their project to rebuild the old bridge, not in its former place, but at a point further west in a line with Ashland avenue continued. Owing to some misunderstanding or slip-up in the arrangements, however, the Mayor didn't come, and the Commissioners put in the time, as long as they were on the ground, in examining the lay of the land in connection with the practicability of the project referred to. To TRIBUNE reporter who joined them at the meeting of the waters" they explained the propriety of abandoning the old bridge site and erecting the new structure opposit the present terminus of Ashland avenue on the north side of the canal, and showed how the plan would inure to the benefit of every-

the plan would inure to the benefit of every-body concerned.

Lock street north of the South Branch, as everybody familiar with the map will re-member, takes a shoot off to the northeast for a short distance until it reaches the canal and the old bridge. In order to make the latter good for anything as a bridge— that is, in order to get to it—the little street was given a sharp turn and a steep grade just here, making travel at this boint in order to here, making travel at this point in order to use the bridge not only awkard but somewhat dangerous. The land on the north side of the canal belongs to the State, and, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be used for canal dock property, thus giving the canal-boots a place the canal-boats a place TO UNLOAD LUMBER,-

something which, owing to a combination of railroad and other interests, they have not got. With the bridge out of the road, there would be nothing to hinder the carrying out of this cherished idea. The south wall of the old lock could be denuded of one or two of its upper courses, the grade in the street cut away, the two or three frame houses near by which belong to the State shoved back, and a large, commodious, and convenient spot secured for landing the cargoes of the canal-boats.

If the bridge were not at Lock street, then there could be no more appropriate place to It the bridge were not at Lock street, then there could be no more appropriate place to build it than across the canal on a line with Ashland avenue. In fact, it should have been built there in the first place, instead of at Lock street, which is cramped, narrow, and indirect as a means of communication between the South and West Divisions, whereas Ashland avenue is wide, runs for miles through the western portion of the West Side, and is in short the return of whereas Ashland avenue is wide, runs for miles through the western portion of the West Side, and is, in short, the natural outlet for travel between the two divisions. Besides, Ashland avenue is now being paved to within a comparatively short distance north of the canal. It was clear to the Canal Commissioners, and should be to everybody else, that the interests of the cify would certainly be benefited by a bridge at Ashland avenue instead of at Lock street. It was equally clear that the canal itself would be benefited, and that, too, without detriment to the city. If the latter, however, by abandoning Lock street, felt that it was giving up anything, the Canal Commissioners were prepared to match its gift with one of their own.

own.
Ashland avenue continued across the Ashland avenue continued across the proposed bridge would strike a strip of ground owned by the State. This stretch, necessary to its continuation as a street, the Canal Commissioners expressed their readiness and willingness to dedicate for street purposes if the project were carried out. In time the city would find it necessary to axtend the street through to that portion south of the Union Rolling-Mills in order to meet the demands of business in a section which is bound to develop. The building of the bridge and the dedication of this strip of State land would be a step in that direction. Just over and south of that strip is a street running northeast, parallel with the canal, and known as Bridge street. It joins Lock street, bends to the southeast, and there crosses the river, landing one on the South Side. With the new bridge across the canal at Ashland avenue, and the dedication of the strip referred to, travel would be unimpeded between the two coefficies by were of Ashland between the two sections by way of Ashland avenue thus continued. Bridge street, and the bridge over the South Branch

CONNECTING THE TWO DIVISIONS.

the bridge over the South Branch

CONNECTING THE TWO DIVISIONS.

Besides, it would be easier traveling, quieker traveling, and, finally, safer traveling. Either as a present improvement, regardless of the future, or with the future growth and needs of the section taken into consideration, it was apparent to the Commissioners that by the abandonment of the old bridge and Lock street, north of the South Branch, and the building of a bridge across Ashland avenue, with the extension of that thoroughfare down to Bridgeport now and its extension clear through at no very distant day, the city would be in every way benefited and damaged in none.

The great question was that of cost. The contractor who is rebuilding the old bridge was interviewed, but could not shed any very definit light on that subject, for the reason that he hadn't figured on it. He expressed his preference for building a bridge at Ashland avenue, however, based on engineering and other considerations, and promised to stop work, if the city authorities were willing, until some conclusion was arrived at.

The Commissioners, after looking over the ground, came down-fown with the contractor and visited City-Engineer Cregfer, who was found in his office with the Mayor. The canal authorities unfolded their plans, which, as a general proposition, at once met the approval of the Mayor and Mr. Cregier. The question of ways and means was then discussed at some length, the Mayor holding that the Council must first vacate Lock street and that the city could not pay any more for the erection of the bridge at the new point than it had already set apart for its crection at the old one,—some \$670. In other words, the Canal Commissioners would have to pay for the additional expense incurred in erecting the bridge, which would be some thirty feet longer at Ashland avenue than at Lock street, and would require new abutments and approaches.

The Canal Commissioners practically assented to the Mayor's statement of the case.

street, and would require new abutments and approaches.

The Canal Commissioners practically assented to the Mayor's statement of the case, though as to the matter of paying the entire cost of the new approaches they were apparently of the impression that that was going it a little too strong. As to the Council's action, they explained that they could go to work and condemn the property if they saw fit, but that the process would be a slow and tedious one, and would leave the people in the neighborhood for some time without any bridge. Under the circumstances, they admitted the propriety of applying to the Council to abandon the street and order the erection of the bridge over the canal at Ashland avenue. The contractor, who has been following orders and using up the old material as far as it was fit for use, said he would have TO DO SOME FIGURING

before he could tell what the cost of a longer bridge would be. He assured the Mayor, however, that nothing had as yet been done which would have to be undone, and the Mayor expressed his dehght at finding a contractor who wouldn't swear to a claim for damages, and bring along half a dozen witnesses to prove it. The contractor further promised to stop work—and not to put in any claim for damages either—until notified by the city authorities of any agreement which might be arrived at.

The conference finally broke up with the understanding that the city authorities would put no hindrances in the way of the scheme, and that the Canal Commissioners would determine during the afternoon when and how they would make a formal statement of the matter to the Council. After talking the matter over at their later meeting the canal authorities drew up a petition for presentation to the Council at its evening meeting, asking it to abomdon the old bridge and that portion of Lock street leading up to it, and to erect the new bridge at Ashland avenue, and agreeing on their part to dedicate the strip of land referred to, and to pay for the abutments and approaches of the bridge and the extra cost of the structure itself over and above the \$570 which the city has already set apart for rebuilding at the old place.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely our and and pain. 56 cents.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIA RESOLVENT THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIED

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clearly described the content of the

Changes as Seen and Felt, they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses. 1. Good spirits, disappearance of west-

1. Good spirits, disappearance of wear languor, melancholy, increase and hardness flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength forcesses, appetite improves, is in for food, no more sour cructations of view in forces, and in the food, no more sour cructations of view in forces, possible, good digestion, caim and undernable, good digestion, caim and undernable, and the skin looks clear and healthy; the weather the skin looks clear and healthy; the weather from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; whithout pain or scalding; little or no edison op pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharge of a flicted in that way, with certainy of permanents of the flicted in that way, with crucin can be creting rightings, and function harmony residents of the several organs. cure. Increased strength exhibited in the creting glands, and function harmony resist to the several organs.

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7. Those suffering from weak of ulcering the system of the six capestorating freely the tough phiegm or most from the lungs, air cells, bronch or whether the system; stoppage of night-sweat and mand the system; stoppage of night-sweat and mand feelings of weakness around the anticless, shoulders, etc.; ceasation of cold schills, sense of suffication, hard breathing up paroxysm of cough on lying down or rising the morning. All these distressing system is the blood improves in purity and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILIAN at taken new signs of returning health will appear as the blood improves in purity and strength desposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lung etc., be resolved away, and the unsound master, the resolved away, and the unsound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, charted, and Mercury, Quicksliver, Corrolve but in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contoring white swellings, various evans, etc., the SAPARILLIAN will resolve away these devand and exterminate the virus of the dissate.

9. If those who are taking these medicines at the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphia diseases, however slow may be the cure, "be better" and find their general health improve, their flesh and weight increasing or even keing its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is gressing. In these diseases the patient client gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease not inactive; if not arrested and crives for the blood it will spread and continue to unkernine the constitution. As soon as the SARL-PARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better every hour you will grow better and increase a health, strength, and flesh.

health, strength, and flesh.
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Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chron c cases of Leucorrhos and Utates One bott e contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation Paken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require ive or six times as much. ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE

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No matter how violent or exeruciating pain of Rhuematic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Ner-ous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease of suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will also

ous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease my suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will after lipstant ease.

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CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEAD, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOLSNESS, SLEEPLESSNES, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS, CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

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PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APER RNTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN A Vegetable Substitute for Calome A Vegetable Substitute for Calomal.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly conted strengthen. Hadway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowis, Kineys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Hesland, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dysesia, Biliousness, Fever, Indiammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the liternal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive runneral, or deleterious drugs.

Let Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Pullness of the Biood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nusea, Heartbura, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructaficas, Sinkings or Futterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and piscuit Breathing, Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and piscuit Breathing. Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and piscuit Breathing. Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of Swimming Sensations when in Lyung posture, Dots or Webs before a lying Posture of Heat, Buruing in the Fiesh.

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A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the System from all the above-named disorders.

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The Claim upon That Title Established by Gen. Hancock.

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What It Signified in the Days of "Reconstruction." The Black Codes-Thanks to Jeff Davis -The New Orleans Riot-

Murder in Texas. estrageous Features of the Regime with Which Ges. Hancock Was Identified, and Which

Detroit Post.

In the Philadelphia Press of Jan. 10, 1868, John W. Forney, at present the campaign biographer of Sen. W. S. Hancock, said:

the Forney, at present the campaign original of the W.S. Hancock, said:

Hancock, A JOHNSON GENERAL, assumes command in the Fifth Milltary District, Louisians, and forthwith down go the colors of the said. A loyal meeting in Texas is assaulted which a loyal meeting in Texas is assaulted which a loyal meeting in Texas and dispersed by famob of deflant traitors and dispersed by reached by some bonest officer, who forgets the rested by Huncock, for that is virtually what his order amounted to,—set at large by a lengaler-deneral of the United States army, a man uniformed in blue."

On the previous 6th of December Mr. Forney niso said in the Press:

We fear very much that Philadelphia is to base the honor, or whatever it may be, of furnishing Andrew Johnson at last with a Military Gournes after his own heart."

The three words,

"A JOHNSON GENERAL," charif described Gen. Hancock's relations to elearly described Gen. Hamocks relations beconstruction, and were made appropriate by looker circumstances than the general assent of logal public opinion to their justice. Gen. Rancek was selected by President Johnson himself to succeed/Gen. Sheridan, and before departing for New Orienns spent weeks at washington in constant consultation at the Washington in constant consultation at the Waite House. On Dec. 18, 1867, President Johnson sent to the House of Representatives a on many occasions at that time pointed to events in Hancek's compand as the fruit and justification of his own labors. The Democratic platform of 1868, which Gen. Hancock so heartily induced in his recently-republished letter to 8. T. Giover, also devoted one paragraph to an ex-pression of gratitude to Andrew Johnson and

the present comparison a statement of what Johnson reconstruction was, and what the term "a Johnson General" meant. What follows is compiled from the records and history of the years immediately following the War, and can be verified by any one upon an examination of the authorities.

between Andrew Johnson and his Democratic antoner followers may be thus summed up in brief: The collapse of the Robellion necessarily left the Soula sithout civil government. When the War closed the Constitutions of those States repudiated the Constitution of the United States; their laws were hostile to the Union; they treated Unionism as a crime; they enforced cavery, and the "black code" was written sail over them. They were, in brief, the constitution and laws of forcism and hostile governments. To have withdrawn the Union armies immediately after the surrender, and to have permitted these intruments and statutes to continue in force, would have left the seconding States, with their hostile codes, out of the Union in everything but name. This fact was recognized on all sides, and disputed by few. The question that followed were: By what Department of the Government shall the method of reconstruction be prescribed, and what shall be its plan? The great mass of

with which was made essential to the Presidential approval of their work. They were required to amult the Secession ordinances, to formally recognize the abolition of slavery, and to repudiate all debts created to promote Rebellion. Beyond this the disloyal classes of the South were left in undisputed mastery of the situation. Under this plan, during life, conventions were held, constitutions adopted, legislatures chosen, laws enacted, and Senators and Congressmen elected,—in all cases by the men who but a few months before had been in arms against the Government. Whea Congress met in December the work was substantially done and it was called upon by the President to recognize

""THE JOINSON GOVERNMENTS"

In the South as valid, and to admit the Senators and Representatives elected thereunder, almost all of shont were notorious disloyalists. In the end congress wheel out all this work, remanded the conquered Confederacy to military government, and provided for reconstruction on the basis of the political supremacy of the loyal seatiment of that section. Under this later legislation Gea. Hancock did what he could to keep the political control of Louisiana and reass in the hands of the same men who had been given power under "my policy." He simed to so enforce the Reconstruction sets as to produce the very results aimed at by Andrew Johnson and his advisers, and because he did this has recieved the Democratic nomination for the President of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency 11 remains to consider, how the Johnson Governments used their power. Columns could be filled on this point with instructive matter, but these can only be afforded for the following the different search of the confederation of his sudained by searce of the consideration of his sudained by searce of the

ALABAMA SENTIMENT.

On Dec. 2, 1835, the Alabama Convention deciared that the Constitution

Does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate spot the political status of freedmen in the State afterwards from the political status of freedmen in the State. (Bold, p. 21.)

The State of the Alabama will not voluntify consent to change the adjustment of positical power, and that to compel her to do so would be an unjustifiable breach of faith."

This was substantially the position taken by all the Alabama will not voluntially as a unjustifiable of the State of the State of the same that time. The same the state of the same for the same for the position taken by all the Alabama will instanted weekly a manife same a possed a Tax bill, Sec. 13 of the properties of the State, unless the same a position of the same and the sa

The South Carolina Convention, on Nov. 7, less denied "the right of Congress to legislate pool the political status of former slaves or their rientons." (Ibid, p. 23.)

On Dec. 22, 1805, the Florida Convention decared that relations." (Ibid, p. 25.)

On Dec. 25, 1805, the Florida Convention decared that Congress had not the power to arising a poor the political status of freedmen Tables, and the political status of freedmen the political status of color, and and the political status of color, and and the political status of the parties of record." (Ibid, 2.3)

The virginia Legislature of 1805 adopted a virginia technical virginia virgini

the statute in question will be, therefore, to compel the freedmen, under penalty of punishment as criminals, to accept and labor for the wages established by those combinations of employers. The ultimate effect of the statute will be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse that that from which they have been emancipated—a condition which will be slacery in all but its name." (See Appletons' Cyclopedia for 1865, p. 818.)

The Legislature of Florida in 1896 (see Cyclopedia for 1866, p. 825), enacted that any colored person failing to perform a labor contract should be punished as a vagrant. Negroes were also punished for owning firearms or ammunition of any kind without a license from the Probate Court, issued on the recommendation of two respectable citizens. On Jan. 25, 1866, the same Legislature passed a vagrant act aimed at freedmen, which authorized their services to be sold on conviction for vagrancy for a period not exceeding twelve months. Section 14 of another act, passed Jan. 15, 1866, forbade a colored man from entering into a religious or public assembly of whites under "punishment of pillory for one hour, or be whipped not exceeding librity-nine stripes, or both." And the same punishment was by this act to be given any colored men who entered a railroad-car or any other public conveyance occupied by whites. Gee Me-Pherson's Text-Book, p. 40.)

The Legislature of Mississippi, on Nov. 25, 1866, required under severe penalties that "every froe negro and mulatto shall on the second Monday of January, 1896, and annually thereafter, have a lawful home or employment and have written evidence thereof." See 8 of the same apt provided/that any "free negro or mulatto"

should be arrested on a warrant issued to the Sheriff or Constable. (Ibid., p. 32.)
Another act passed in that State on Dec. 2, 1865, designed to prevent colored people from making criminal charges against whites, provided in Sec. I that "any colored people from making criminal charges against whites, provided in Sec. I hat "any colored person who shall falsely cause the arrest of any white person" shall upon conviction be fined, and his labor may be sold by the Sheriff to pay fine and costs. In the same State a freedman was declared a vagrant "for exercising the functions of a minister of the Gospel without a license from some regularly organized church." And for the purpose of preventing the holding of political meetings, the same Legislature also enacted "that freedmen unlawfully assembling themselves together, citier in the day or night time," shall be vagrants. This same Legislature also enacted that "white persons usually associating with freedmen" shall be punished as regrents, and "that any person who shall enter a plantation without permission of the owner of agent" shall be punished. (See third volume Wilson's "History of the Slave Power," p. 661.)

The Legislature of South Carolina, on Dec. 18, 1865, enacted a Criminal Code, Sec. 10 of which made it a misdemennor for any colored man to sell any corn, rice, peas, wheat, etc., or any kind of poultry WHO "DESERTED HIS EMPLOYER"

WITHOUT WRITTEN EVIDENCE THAT HE HAD A RIGHT TO SELL IT.

The thirteenth section prohibited any but whites from being a part of the militia. Sec. 14 prohibited any colored person from being the owner of a distillery. Sec. 30 provided that "upon view of a misdemeanor committed by a person of color, any person present may arrest the offender," but if committed by a white "complaint must be made before a magistrate before any arrest can be made."

On Dec. 21. 1855, the same Legislature enacted a sweeping Vagrant law, under which nearly every colored child in the State under 18 years of age could be sold as an apprentice. And the same act provided "that no colored person shall pursus or practice the art, trade, or business of artisan, mechanic, or shopkeeper, or any other trade or business (except that of laundry) unless be shall obtain a license." No such license was required of whites.

The Legislature of Louisians in December.

he shall obtain a license." No such license was required of whites.

The Legislature of Louislana, in December, 1865, enacted that the colored laborers should work ten hours a day during summer, while for leaving home without permission the colored laborer was to be fined \$1, for disobedience \$1, for impudence \$1. No such restrictions were placed on whites. (See McPherson passim.)

placed on whites. (See McPherson passim.)

RULOGIES FOR JEFF DAVIS.

On Dec. 8, 1865, in the Arkansas Legislature, a resolution was introduced declaring that the "people of the State of Arkansas tender our gratitude to Gen. Jefferson Davis for the noble and patriotic manner in which he conducted the affairs of our Government." (See C yelopedia for 1866, p. 27.)

The Georgia Legislature, on Dec. 2, 1865 (Ibid, p. 354), unanimously passed a resolution of sympathy for Jefferson Davis, commending his "chivalric nature," "constant purpose," and "unfailing greatness of soul."

The Mississippi Legislature by a vote of 75 to

"unfailing greatness of soul."

The Mississippi Legislature by a vote of 75 to 0 in the House (Bid, p. 82) passed a resolution of "profound attachment and enduring remembrance" of Jefferson Davis, and denounced his arrest as "unwarranted," and urged that the Legislature "present to the people of Mississippi the subject of providing for the family of Mr. Davis."

The Johnson Legislature of Florida also adopted a resolution expressive of their deep "solicitude for the President of the late Southern Confederacy."

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The FOURTEENTH AMESDMENT.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed by Congress on June 13, 1868, and afterwards submitted to the States. Among other things it provided that "no State should deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and also that "the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing the Rebellion, shall not be questioned."

this amendment in the various legislatures, as follows:

Virginia—Senate unanimously reject; House, only one vote for amendment.

North Carolina—Senate, one for amendment, forty-four against: House, ten for amendment, ninety-three against.

South Carolina—Senate unanimously against; House, one for and ninety-five against.

Georgia—Senate, unanimously against: House, two for and one bundred and thirty-one against.

Florida—Senate and House both unanimous against it.

Mississippi—Senate and House both unanimous against it.

Louislana—Senate and House both unanimous against it.

Alabama—Senate, two for and twenty-seven against; House, eight for and sixty-nine against.

Texas—House, two for and innety-seven against: no action in Senate.

Arkansas—Senate, one for and twenty-four against; House, two for and sixty-eight against.

"A white Man's Government".

The Democratic Convention of Louisians.

"A WRITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."

The Democratic Convention of Louisiana, which assembled at New Orleans on Oct. 2, 1865, adopted a platform in which they declared:

"That we hold this to be a Government of white people, made and to be perpetuated for the exclusive benefit of the white race." (See Cyclopedia for 1805, page 512.)

The most striking fruit of "My polley" was the riot at the Mechanics' Institute in New Orleans on July 30, 1806, in which upwards of forty whites and blacks were killed and about 180 wounded. It marked the beginning of the crount of it is taken from Gen. Serdian's official reports to Washington:

"New ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1866.—Gen. U. S. Grant: The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city the more revoiting it becomes. It was NO RIOT. It was AN ABSOLUTE MASSACIE BY THE POLICE, WHICH WAS NOT EXCELLED IN MURPERCUS CRUELTY BY THAT OF FOUR PILLOW. It was a murder which the Mayor of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity: furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city.

"Extract from official report of Gen. Sheridan to President Johnson, dated Aug. 6, 1866.]
"About I p. m. a procession of say from sixty to 180 colored men marched up Burgundy state and across Canal street toward the Convention, carrying the American flag. Those men had about one pistol to every ten men, and canes and clubs in addition. While crossing Canal street a row occurred. There were many spectators in the streets, and their manner and tone toward the procession, This led to other shots and clubs in addition. While crossing Canal street are vigorously marched to the scene by a policeman, or some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots and account they had een held well in hand, were vigorously marched to the scene of disorder. The procession on a relival at the Front of the Institute with the f

"His useless to attempt to disgress the bottility that exists on the part of a great manyhere toward Northern men, and this unfortunate affair has so precipitated matters that
there is now a test of what shall be the status of
without being in whether they can live here
without being in whether they can live here
without being in whether they can live here
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here of the prosected in life and property, and
have justice in the courts. If this matter is
permitted to pass over without a thorough and
determined prosecution of those engaged in it,
same kind, not for frequent seems of the
same kind, not for frequent seems of the
civil anthorities to arrest citizens who
were engaged in this massacre, or policemen who perpetrated such crucities.
The mombers of the Convention have been inrested and held to bail. As to whether the civil
anthorities can mete out ample justice to the
guilty parties on both sides, it must say it is my
opinion unequivocally that they cannot."

A TELNA CHAPTER FROM CER. MANOCK'S IRIThe Austin GRAY TONE.

The Austin GRAY TONE.

The Austin GRAY TONE.

The Austin GRAY TONE.

The Austin GRAY and appointed a committee to
examine into and report upon the condition of
that State as to the notable increase of crime
to dure, less, this Committee, reported, and its
report was subsequently unanimously adopted.

The following concluding part is quoted by the
Wochenholdt, and may be found on page 123 of
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protection has not been granted us. The Committee recommends the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of this Convention is requested to cause a copy of this report to be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, so that Congress may grant us the assistance and protection to which we under the circumstances are entitled.

"C. CALDWELL, Ch'm:

"J. G. Balli,

"G. W. WHITMORE,

"D. P. COLE,

"A. J. EVANS,

"A. BLEDSOE,

"A. BLEDSOE,

"A. BLEDSOE OF CARS, and so personally knew by long experience the facts of the situation. The document furnishes a significant commentary on Gen. Hancock's peace policy and "civil administration." It was written and adopted twelve years ago, at a time-when Gen. Hancock was not a Presidential nominee, and when its present usefulness could not have been foreseen.

GARFIELD.

Campaion Sone and Chorus to be sung by a West Side Ourseld Club—Air, "The Bob-Tail Sog." Election is a confing, boys— Garfield, Garfield! All vote for him, make lots of noise— Garfield is the man.

Chorus.

We'll vote for him all night,
We'll vote for him all day;
For Garfield is the solid man—
He'll take the cake away!

He's just the man for candidate— Garfield, Garfield! We'll all bite hard at his good bait— Garfield is the man.

He's going to be our President— Garfield, Garfield! Sound principles he'll represent— Garfield is the man. His underpinning's good and strong— Garfield!

He'll get the chair, and hold it long— Garfield is the man.

He's put up stout, a solid man— Garfield, Garfield! Let any whip him if they can— Garfield is the man. He's been in battles oft before— Garfield, Garfield! And at this time he'll not get sore— Garfield is the man. Chorus for the end.

We'll rally all the night,
We'll rally all the day—
Put James A. Garrield in the chair,
To take the cake away! Gus. B. B.

Will Vote as He Shot-A High Private's Views of Gen. Hancock's Candi-dacy.

A private soldier of Hancock's corps, at Greenville, Pa., having been requested to organize a Hancock Club, responds as fol-lows:

Greenville, Pa., having been requested to organize a Hancock Club, responds as follows:

St. Clair A. Milholland, 3445 Walnut street, Phildetphia—DEAR Sir.: Yours of the 15th inst. is at hand, asking for my "cooperation and assistance," with a view to organizing a "Hancock Club" in this place. I am compelled to state that there has been a "club" already formed in the town—Immediately after the news from Chicago was received. It was organized, though, as a "Garfield" Club, and all old soldiers of this place, with one or two exceptions, belong to it. I was in Hancock's corps (the Second), and served from Aug. 11, 1862, until May 31, 1865, and have an honorable discharge, but at this date don't propose to have my share of fighting go for maught. It is not Hancock personally that I object to, but it is the party who nominated him.

You also say it is appropriate that the "great soldier of Gettysourg, who shed his blood upon our soil in defense of his native State, should receive our support." Very true; still, thousands more besides Hancock "shed their blood," and, I doubt not, many greater than he.

As I said before, I am sorry that I can gather no material vote of soldiers in this place out of which to organize a "Hancock Club!" They train in the other crowd. There are several here who are loud-mouthed Hancock men (not soldiers), some of whom during the War called Haucock's corps "Lincoln hirelings," and who, when the draft was about to be made, skipped for Canada. And there are others who said of

me, when in the Andersonville prison-pen, that I "ought to starve to death," Can I so far forget myself as to vote for the party which tried for four long years to dissolve our glorious Union? No! Hancock is good as a General, but he trains with a very bad crowd.

If my memory serves me right, I think you were Colonel of a regiment in our division, which was the Red Club. I belonged to Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and if you wish to know more of me you can do so by addressing any of the officers of my regiment.

If I live until fall I shall vote as I shot. Respectfully yours, A. A. Yeakel.

ENGLISH'S GENEROSITY.

The Cordial Recognition It Met in California-The Intimate Relations Existing Between a Chinaman and the Democratic Nomines for Vice-President.

Immediately upon the nomination of Will-iam H. English by the Cincinnati Convention the public were made aware of the fact that he was the possessor of a bar'l only less capacious than that of the great defrauded, Samuel J. These stories of Mr. English's wealth all emanated from Democratic sources, and the Democracy generally throughout the country were felicitating themselves that a campaign of extraordinary layishness of expenditure would be set on foot. But suddenly there came a hoarse whisper, as if from the very centre

on foot. But suddenly there came a hoarse whisper, as if from the very centre of an empty barrel, that English was rich but close. To corroborate this stories of his meanness were told. Chief among them was the fact that when the great fire nearly swept Chicago out of existence English, although everybody else contributed liberally, would only give a single dollar. This story was denounced as a Republican lie, but the evidence was so conclusive that English's friends were compelled to admit the corn.

[English's friends denounced him to his face for his heartless, brutal, miserly donation, and shamed and buildozed him into making it larger.]

If any further testimony were needed the following, resurrected from the files of the Russian River Flag of Oct. 19, 1871, would settle the matter:

W. H. English, the wealthlest man of Indianapolis, Ind., worth at Jeast \$1,000,000, opened his heart and subscribed the sum of one dollar, and that in cash, for the sufferers by the great fire in Chicago. —Telegram to California Press.

"To W. H. English, the Millionaire of Indianapolis: Your marmanimous donation of \$1\$ to the sufferers by the Chicago fire (among the greatest calamities of modern times) is looked upon with wonder by the generous citizens of the Pacific Coast. We feel that you have seriously cramped your fluoracial operations by this excessive liberality, and resolved that you shall not suffer, either in mind, body, or estate, by the gushing sentimentality which prompted such munificence.

"Ninety-nine good and responsible men of California have promptly determined to donate to you one cent each in currency, to partially reimburse you for your extravarant outlay. This will reduce your subscription to a single cent, and it is to be hoped that, with this relief, the financial shock with which your system was threatened will be averted.

"Should further assistance be required from you we will try and make up that last odd cent. "With such sentiments as you deserve, I am, ir, One of The Nisetry-nine."

The above we

"With such sentiments as you deserve, I am, sir, ONE OF THE NINETY-NINE."

The above we clip from the Sacramento Bee. The following note will explain itself; the act of the Celestial completes the job of remunerating the Indianapolis capitalist,—a work so appropriately commenced by the Capital City:

Capital City:

Wash House Sang Lee. Healsburg, Cal., Oct. 16, 1871.—To Misser W. H. Engliss, Muchee Moneca Man. Indianapolis: Your hartee come bigee, on fire, Secengo, and you give lots monee to poor Melican man; so much monee he makee you poor. Melican man, Sacramento, send you little monee, but no so muchee you give poor Melican man at Secengo. Chinamen monee so good Melican man monee: so me sendee you more monee, makee you ali right. Be no more poor. Melican man keepee monee, no spen um; Chinaman spen um moneee, no keep um—makee free—helpee poor Melican man. In muchee, love, me one your "elder brethren."

Sang Lee.

Our "special artist" has at great expense furnished The Tribune with the following fac-simile of the coin sent to Mr. English by Sang Lee:



In China it is called "Tang," and represents a small fraction of a cent; but in Indiana it may sell as a curlosity for the hundredth part of a dollar, thus making Mr. English as sound financially as before his extravagant donation.

English as sound financially as before his extravagant donation.

Wancock Gets New Light.

So Gen. Hancock has received some light since 1808! He now declares the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution inviolable. Not so when he first sought the Presidency! He then proclaimed that they were "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." Mark the facts. The Democratic National Convention of 1808 contained this declaration:

"We regard the Reconstruction acts, so called, of Congress, as such, as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void."

A declaration as monstrous in its spirit as it is abominable in its syntax. It carried with it a complete repudiation of the Constitutional Amendments. These amendments were only secured and adopted through the Reconstruction acts. The restoration of the Rebellious States was made conditional upon their ratification of such amendments as had then been proposed, and their adoption was dependent upon this ratification. Thus the amendments were inseparably identified with the Reconstruction acts. Starting with the premise of the Convention, the sequence was irresistible. The Reconstruction acts unconstitutional; the ratification of the amendments under them invalid; their adoption dependent upon that ratification of the amendments under them invalid; their adoption, who can break this chain? Now, Gen. Hancock was not only a candidate for the Presidential nomination on this monstrous platform, but, the defeated, he expressly indorsed and approved it. He wrote a letter declaring:

"Those who suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character. Were I to hesitate in its candid support, I feel I should not only falsify my own record, but commit a crime against my country.

Had I been the Presidential nominee, I should have considered it a tribute, not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practice

to put them into execution? Never! never!

Here is his hearty approval of the work of the Convention, including its declaration that the Reconstruction acts—and with them the Constitutional Amendments—are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." Now he says they are inviolable. But why now more than then? Were they not then just as much a part of the Constitution?

"Gen. Hancock is now playing for votes. But the country will not accept the present professions of one who was so utterly wrong then and without excuse.

To Telephone Across the Atlantic,

To Telephone Across the Atlantic.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A few months ago one F. A. Klemm, a German resident in New York, perfected an invention-for giving additional power to the Draughbaugh telephone. Drughbaugh, by the way, had fortunately taken the necessary steps to secure his rights and maintain them, when necessary, by interference, as it is technically called, against all later-comers. Mr. Klemm has done the same, but it was not until lately that capitalists were induced to put money into the thing. A merchant and a lawyer of Harrisburg purchased Mr. Draughbaugh's rights. The transfer and the basis upon which it was effected became known to a few energetic men, who at once, acting under the best legal advice, organized a company for their purchase. Most of the stock—the controlling interest, indeed—is held here in Cincinnati; but a number of influential and wealtily business men in the East are associated with them. They have received the Klemm as well as the Draughbaugh titles to economize and revolutionize the whole system of telephony. They argue that, by the union of greater power, economy, and simplicity, they will be enabled to transmit articulable vocal sound to distances hitherto deemed impractical, with a distinct purity of utterance so great that the softest whisper,

the tone of ordinary conversation, and the loudest shout will be equally audible by the recipient in precisely the same key as that in which the words were uttered at the mouth-piece of the instrument.

They are proving their confidence in the future of their plans by entering into negotiations with the cable companies for the lease of an ocean line for eight days, that being the shortest period which in their judgment will suffice to test by practical experiment will suffice to test by practical experi-

ment the feasibility of extending telephonic communication across the water. The Klemm Instruments which they control have been constructed with the special view of this long submarine intercommunication, and the scientific experiments already made leave no room to doubt a permanent and extraordinary success. If carried out to its legitimately expected results, it will prove an almost virtual suppression of the marine telegraph.

Suicide of a Horses

Dispatch to Oincinnati Binguirer.

Wytheville, Va., July 31.—A horse owned by Mr. Thomas R. Campbell, a prominent citizen of Page County, deliberately committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself in the Hawskill River, a stream running near the house of his owner. A son of Campbell drove the horse to the river to water him, and while in the stream he laid down and permitted himself to be drowned. Although strong and apparently well, the animal resisted every effort to rescue him, and as fast as he was driven out of the river he would return, till he wasfinally permitted to end his days in the manner he seemed to desire. The owner of the singular steed says that for some time he had suffered from a form of indigestion, which in a human would probably have been designated as dyspepsia. Whether this affected the animal and finally led him to take his own life, is not, of course, known. The case altogether is a very remarkable one.

There is scarcely a person to be found who will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why take a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.

THE TRIBUNE RRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-ous patrons throughout the city, we have estab-ished Brainch Offices in the different Divisions, as lessgrated below, where advertisements will be aken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m. SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 126 Twenty-second-st.

wenty-second-st.
W. B. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av.,
orthwest corner Phirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and

State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 93 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SOMNICHSEN, Druggist, 29 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. Harklick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 64 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Drugista, 45 North Clark-st., corner Division. F. M. WILLLAMS & CO., Drugista, 55 Larrabee-st., corner Sopia. orner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising gent, News and Stationery Depot. 45 East Division-t., between La Salle and Wells.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.-FURNISHED ROOMS A FIRST-CLASS ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, on the West Side. Good references. Address O SS, Tribune office. South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms with board.

NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE-Rooms with board, M to & per week; without ard, St to \$4. Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-ats., four blocks south of Palmer-Board and room per day, \$1.50 to \$1; per week, from \$5 to \$12; also rooms rented without board. DOUGLAS HOUSE, CORNER COTTAGE GROVEas, and Thirty-fifth-st.—A few elegant rooms en
suite; also single rooms for permanent or transient
guests; only is minutes ride from centre of the city.
J. B. PARKS, Proprietor.
WINDSOR E. HOTEL, TRIBUNE BLOCK—THE
largest European hotel in the city; rooms from
75 cents to E per day.

Country.

Lon the banks of the well-known and beautiful Fox Lake, lake County, III. two hours ride from Chicago. Every comfort, table first-class, colored cooks, walters, and musicians: hotel -new, all the convehiences, large and elegant pariors, etc.; diningroum second to none; large 14-foot porches all round the house; best fishing and boating in the State, with plenty of fresh air and pure water. Liberal terms to parsies and families desiring to spend a few weeks with us. Communication with Chicago twice a day. For further particulars apply to COls. O. LiPPIN. COTT. 79 East Randolph-st., second floor, Chicago.

DOARD-FOR SELF, WIFE, AND TWO CHIL-dren, with room, in plain family, on North Side, 15 minnes from Same and Randolph-list, Price not to exceed \$15 per week. Address, to-day, O 13. Tribune. DOARD—BY A TOUNG GENTLEMAN, SOUTH
Side, north of Fifteenth-st.; private family preferred; use bath and plane. Terms moderate. Address Off. Tribune office.

DOARD—PLEASANT ROOM WITH GOOD TABLE
board for gentleman and wire, near Twenty-second-st, east of State. References required. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL ONE OF HIS A TOOR HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL ONE OF HIS A TOOR HORSES AND CARRIAGE SELL ONE OF HIS A TOOR HORSES AND CARRIAGE SELL ONE OF HIS WEEK, Helis 6 years, warranted sound, kind, and safe in all had some as, warranted sound, kind, and safe in all had sell of the sell of t

WANTED—A GENTILEMAN WITH EMO TO JOIN advertiser in building a grand stand to view the Grand Conclave. Location secured on Madison-st. Address O 14. Tribune office.

2.000 grocery and in our store combined; one of the best stands on the North Side: now doing a first-class business; sickness the cause of selling out. Address O 3. Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCATION WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to locate as some railroad station in Illinois or Kansas to start a shee stop where there is no other shop. Parties that how of such a piace please notify me. J. K. TEXTER, Church P. O., Clarion Co. Pr.

WANTED—SOME ONE WHO OWNS A LOT ON Wabash-av., between Van Buren and Twelfthman. On some side street between Michigan-av. and State-st., fo put up a building 40 to 20 feet front by depth of lot. Address Th B. Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AGENCY OF SOME FIRST—was about by a merchant in New Orleans who mis a good stork well located. Address N 2. Tribune.

WANTED—SECOND—HAND DRUG STORE FIX—three. Address F C. 22 Randolphs-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS:

MRS PETTIBONE HAS ARRIVED-SHE IS A remarkable medium of communication with your spirit friends. Through her you can get reliable interestable stills researed to you can get reliable interestable stills researed to you temporal affairs and their conditions in life after death. 180 West Washington-st.

MRS COLLINS, CLAIRVOYANT AND TEST medium. Stock and mining speculations a specialty. Magnetic treatment. 180 Bearborn-st., near Monroe.

PIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 75, 78, AND SO East van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; storage of furniture; advances made.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGHES, ETC.;
chearest and best in city. Advances at low rates.

F. C. S. G. PARRY, 36) West Mogroups.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO. 26 AND 25 WEST
Madison-st. sell all tinds of household goods on
monthly payments; low trices: eary seles.

WANTED-TO BUX. A DERSSING BUREAU
(markle top) and bod, with a few other articles
a private family may have to dispose of. Address X
8. Tribune office.

PATENTS.

NIGHT SHOS. SOLICITORS OF UNITED
Kintes and foreign patents, labels, and trademarks, and mechanical experts. Established 1844.
Washington, Gingingut, and St. Louis, and Room 4
2 Weshington-tip-stc. Cheege.

TA ME POR SALE. J SE FOR SALE FRENCH PLATE LOOKINGcorner clark and washington-sis.

FOR SALE FO BE MOVED BUILDING NO. 30

West Monroe-st. chesp for cash. CAST-OFF CLOTHING. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF ciothing at GELDER'S, [7]0 State-st. (old No. 84). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established ESL.

SALE-TSX100 ON SHERMAN-ST. AEAE in Buren, with three good two-story and base-ful buildings; rented to two good parties for try year. Price, \$17,500, if sold at once; will pay

interest net. Strict, with good brick im-

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPRETT BE-longs to Eastern parties, and will be sold for much leas than cost: \$1,00—Three-story brick house, it rooms,50 West Polk-st. \$1,00—Two-story brick house, it rooms, 106 West Polk-st. \$1,00—Two-story frame house, it rooms, 116 West Taylor-st. \$4,00—Three-story mar-ble-front, it rooms, southeast corner of Thirty-sec-cond-st. and Prairie-av. Inquire at Room II Otts Block.

OR SALE-LOT ON SOUTH WATER-ST., NEAR Wabash-av.

FOR SALE-1000 EACH ON EASY TERMS—Splendid 2-foot residence lots on Orden-av. Al entrance to Douglas Park; arrest cars run past the property. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & OO., 10 Wash-nation-at. Ington-st.

POR SALE-PRICE, 2500—TWO-STORY BRICK
house, facing south, with dining-soom, perior, and
chambers
stored to the state of the state of the state of the state
bove, on many facing floor, bath-room and chambers
above, on many facing the state of the state o CONTROL A CO., 20 Washington-st.

CORNALE—CORNER BRICK STORE, 2 STORIES and basement, on Cipourn-av., 24,550. J. H. KESLER, 35 Clark-st.

CORNER ON PRAIRIE—AV., 10 Feet front, with house, 10 Feet, 300. MA TSON HILL, 50 Washington-st.

COR SALE—COYAGON BROWN STONE FRONT ON TWENTY-STRINGS. CORNER MICHIGAN-AV., 15,000. MATSON HILL, 50 Washington-st. MATSON HILL, 56 Washingtonest.

POR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV. and one on Wabash-sv.; moders in every respect.

MATSON HILL, 56 Washingtonest.

POR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOTE facing Central Park and on Warren and Park-ars, and on Washingtonest, cast of the park, at one-third the price asked 5 years ago; also good business lots on Lake-sl at a sacrifice, on long time at 6 per cent. W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 30 Washingtonest.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT Cone block from hotel at La Granga, Tmiles from Chicago: slis down and do monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; miles from the like. Glencoe lots on same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, Mr La Sale—S., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE ENTIRE BLOCK AT HYDE Park in the vicinity of Fifty-first-st. Depot. Bargain, B. A. ULBICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE TOR SALE-TO STOCKRAISERS AND FARMERS
TOR SALE-TO STOCKRAISERS AND FARMERS
Law acres, situated about four miles from a railroad;
well watered and timbered, and stocked with horses,
is unable to give it his personal stention, and desired
unable to give it his personal stention, and desired
sell the whole farm and stock. The farm can be dirided into several farms, and he would like a person
of capital to form a company to work and carry it on.
No person need answer, who has not from facout to
10,000 to invest. Address STOCKRAISER, Tribnne
onice.

TO RENT-AN ELEGANT BRICK AND STONE
I dwelling-house on Wabash-av., cheap to a good
tenant. Apply to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st.,
Room I.

TO RENT-VERY LOW TO GOOD PARTY, 3-story marble front house southeast corner Thir-ty-second-st. and Prairie-av.

TO RENT-LOW TO A FIRST-CLASS PARTY 4-story brick house No. 47 North La Salle-st.; has all modern improvements, in first-class order. In-quire ES Dearborn-st. in bank. Miscellaneous TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 100 WASHING

ton-et. No. 25 West Adams-st.—A 2-story and basement brick, 3 rooms deep, with all modern conveniences; has just been painted and calcimined from top to bottom; large jot and brick barn.

No. 2011 Wabash-av.—A 3-story and basement stoneront. all modern improvements; in first-class neighborhood.

No. 264 Milwaukce-av.—Store 2x70, with cellar; has just been put in perfect order; low rent.

West Side.
TO RENT-UPPER PART OF HOUSE IN VERY
I desirable location on West Washington-st., near
Wood, suitable for light housekeeping; gentleman
and wife, with no children, preferred; rent 50 per
month; will be partially furnished for same rent, if
desired. References required. Apply at 68 Park-av.,
down-stain. South Side.

To RENT—A VERY DESHRABLE SUITE OF 3 OR
4 furnished rooms for light housekeeping. In-quire at 3217 State-st., third floor front, for one week.

TO RENT-FRONT PARLOR FOR GENTLEMAN
and wife or two gentlemen, and two single rooms
on second floor, at 144 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-EN PER WEEK, WELL LIGHTED,
nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only, 376
State-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT,
for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Falmer
House. Apply at Room IT.

Miscellaneous. rooms in first-class location, to any responsible who will buy parlor carpets; lowest rent in city. dress P St. Tribune office.

TO RENT-90X273-STORY FRAME NO. 38 WEST suitable for hardware store, dwelling, and shop, or for factory use. Apply at 28 West Lake-st., or to SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st. TO RENT - FOUR-STORY BUILDING, SXIO, well ighted; power, steam and elevator. Address N.6. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN AND wife would like a furnished house to manage, suitable to accommodate transings. The best of references and experience given. Address O 63, Tribune. erences and experience given. Address 0 62, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OF 8 OR 10
rooms with modern improvements, south of
Twenty-fifth-st, and east of State. Good references
and prompt pay. Address 0 61, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BENT-A COTTAGE OR APARTment of five or six rooms, between Sixteenth
and Thirty-first-siz, and east of State. Address P 52
Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FIVE OR SIX BOOM
costage, with yard; any good location. Address
P 32, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-S OR 4 UNFURNISHED
To come for married couple with one boy; central location; North Side preferred. P 91, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

A M PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, jeweiry, etc. LIPMAN'S Loan
office, 161 Clark etc., near Madison. For sale, diamonds watches, and jeweiry. Cash paid for old gold,
silver, mod precious stones. Basiness confidential.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES
ROOMS and LID Randolphat. Established 1854.

NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.
A pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 16 Dearborn-st., Room II.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND
pianos without removal. 181 Randolph-st., Room
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERMoney to loan on watches diamords, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and
Ballion Office (Recepted), West Madison-st. Establahed 1853.

Por Salle—8300 IN ADJUSTED CITY CERTIFicates, 850 each, for the widening of State-st.; good
of the settlement of sassessment. Require at Room
23 Tribpine Building, 2 to 4 p. m.

Highest PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS
and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, Sonera
Broker, SW Washinston-st.

J OANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL,
prisings, wareholder receipts, and other good se-

Broker, & Washington etc.

I OANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL,
Uplanos, warehouse receipts, and other good securities. 79 Dearborn etc. Rooms 6 and 7.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND UTTY-PROPRoom 14. 73 Monroe-etc.

APPREY TO JOAN PROM 180,000 TO 80,000 ON
Central improved property. YOUNG & SPICIER,
170 LA Salle-etc.

MONEY OF COMMENTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC. WITH-ont removal. PARRY, law West Monroe-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A CHOICE LOT OF THE CRILERY DAVIS & CO.S. UPRICHT PLANOS. UPRICHT PLANOS. CORDET State and Adapts sts.

PLANO-805 WILL BUY FINE NEW 126 COTAVE Cobinet grand upricht plano if taken this week; cost 6708. Call at 608 West Washington-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN AI PENMAN FOR ABOUT A
roling. Address Os, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER BY
a produce commission house; must be a rapid
penman and quiet a figures. Heferences required.
Address O 6, Tribune office.

W ANTED MALTSTER; ONE WHO IS CAPABLE of taking charge of large house. Best of reference as to ability and character required. Address A B, No. I Walker Block, Detroit, Mich. WANTED-A GOOD OVERALL AND UNDERwear cutter, at HART REOS. Manufacturing Department, 168 Franklin-st.
WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED STOVE-BLACKof Lake-st. WANTED—A CARPENTER TO GO HO MILES IN the country: rough work; 3 months' work guar-anteed. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 15: La Salle-st. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN DO whow-card painting and is willing to make himself generally useful. Amply to the misnager of the Fair, corner of State and Adams-st.

Conchines, Teamstere, &c.

WANTED — A COACHMAN: THOROUGHLY
steady, competent man, married preferred.
Must be well recommended, and accustomed to city
driving. Address, with references, 0.57, Tribune. WANTED-A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDER stands the care of horses and carriages. Don' apply without reference. 75 Van Buren-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-30 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota; wages \$1.50 per day; 200 for lumber yards, farms, sawnills, rolling-mills, ster free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 305 conth Water-st. South Water-st.

WANTED-30 MAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE
Black Hills extension in Dakota. Nort gang
jeaves Wednesday. Bs. m. Free Tare. CHRISTIAN
£ CO. 328 South Water-st.

WANTED — 25 LABORERS FOR SAWILL:
leave to-day; 30 for immoer-srad; 40 for railroad in Wisconsin, 1.55 per day; 50 for lows and
Illinois; 30 for farm. E. A. ANGELL & CO., 65 West
Lake-st.

WANTED-ALL/THE LABORERS 1 CAN GET for the C. & N. W. Co., in lows, Michigan, and Wisconsin; from El. 20 to El. 75 per day; 100 for Illinois; steady work; plenty of station work; st J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. WANTED-50 MEN TO CHOP WOOD FOR ST. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Hailway Company in Arkansas; pay 50 cents per cord for chopping; good sharties; cheap board; in lid elimate; free transcription from 8t. Louis. On C. H. BODGE, Agent Iron Mountain Railway, 10i Clark-At. or C. E. NORTON, Fuel Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, 8t. Louis, 10c. W ANTED—CANVASSERS OF EITHER SEX TO rmpb badges: also needic cases, needle packages, and 100 other fast-selling articles; 5 to 8 a day gasify made; catalogue free. C. M. Linington, 6 Jackson-st., Chicago.

wanted—Agents everywhere: a SAMples free to men seeking business on small capital. This is a rare chance for the inexperienced to
make money. Address, with stamp for papers. MEBRILL & CO., 77 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OBGANIZER TO
organize lodges for a secret benevolent society.
Address Grand Secretary, & East Market-st., Indinaapolis, Ind. WANTED-SMART BOT FOR AN OFFICE. MUST write plain and rapid be neat and willing to work. Salary. \$2.50; chance to advance. Room 6, 39 Dearbornes.

WANTED-A STEAM TABLE MAN: MUST BE an experienced curver. Restaurant 151 Dear-

WANTED-MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdrep, to go to the country; the woman to do
housework, and man light work on small farm. Gall
between 10 and 12 at 75 Fifth-84. JOHN C. POLLEY.

WANTED-EFFICIENT CANVASSERS TO SELL
our new book, Casket of Literary and Poetical
Gems; sample pages sent on application. WA. G.
HOLMES, T. Madison-St., Chicago.

WANTED-AT ONCE, BY A GENTLEMAN FORmen's of Chicago, aspency in Canada for some
good firm; no objection to travel. Good city reference. Address, with terms, to B. J. Sweetsburgh,
P. Q., Canada. WANTED - BOOKBINDER TO SELL H. F. Richter's patent removable blank-book cover, For further particulars address H. F. RICHTER, if West Eighth-st., Clockmont, O. West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, G.

WANTED-500 ABLE-BODIED MEN TO WORK
on the Denver & Rio Grande Ralicoad. Nonbut first-class laborers need apply. For further particulars inquire of WM. C. MASTEN, M. La Salic-st.

WANTED-BOY FOR OFFICE WORK. MUST BE
good perman and li to 18 years old; salary 200
to 255 per month. Also wanted, a good shorthandwriter. Must be rapid and good penman. State salary
required. Address J. G. Tribuse office.

WANTED-BOY FROM 15 TO 17, WHO LIVES
Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, WHO CAN WASH AND IRON well, for general housework in a small family. Apply at 320 South Dearborrs-8.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in the country. Address Box 25, Elkhart. III.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in Kwanston; family of two. Call at Room 72 Metropolitan Block between 9 and 12 a.m. on Thesday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of two. Must come well-recommended. Will pay good wages. Address O.M. Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family Swede or Norwesian preferred. 125 Wabash-av. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family Swede or Norwesian preferred. 125 Wabash-av. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family Swede or Norwesian preferred. 125 Wabash-av. References required.

W eral housework. German preferred. 289 Michigan-av.

Nursec.

WANTED-A GIRL TO TARE CARE OF TWO children and make berself generally useful.

Call at 28 Dearborn-av.

Lavinaresec.

WANTED-THREE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT AND collar ironess; new shirts, list old chirts, 6c; permanent work; come ready to work. M&S. ALEXANDLII, 127 Rast Van Buren-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD GREMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boardinghouses, at G. DUSKE'S office, its Mirraukse-av.

WANTED-GOOD GIRLS-ANY NOUREBE-TOday; cheerful workers; prime places; big pay.
Registry, 2D West Monroe-st. (Bureas of Literature). WANTED-50 GIRLS, APPLY TO THE REBER
Preserving Co., 50 East Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—STALE.

SITUATION WANTED—SE ENTRY, STILL, OR Subjected circle, or to degeneral office work; seenate in figures. Address NS. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIPE IN Design of the seenate in figures. Address NS. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIPE IN Design of the seenate of horses; can milk; wife for general housework; good city reference. Address NS. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WITH SO years experience, as draughts and or charge of pattern or machine shops; in a perfect draughtsman. Good references. Address O'S. Tribune office.

SETULTIONS WANTED WATER

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
Cirturion Wantzin-BY A Young and Ann As
teamster, whing to do anything; a good driver.
Good city reference. D. HOLFFORD, Mr South Hal-

Employment Agencies.

CITUATION WANTED—AS SALESHAN, CLERK
S light porter, or generally useful man; trustworthy, well recommended. Registry, 25 West Monroe-L.

Bureau of Liferature. Miscellaneops.

Miscellaneops.

OPTUATION WANTED-BY A BATTENPER OPton rearr's experience. Bost of references given.
Address P 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FUMALE.

PLANO-SUG WILL BUY FINE NEW 13, OCTAVE coat 700. Cult stude West Washington-st.

We have all student with the west of the student of the stud Domestica.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISIE

Siris to do kitchen and chamber work; would his
to gut a situation in one family. Address 18 Oct.-1.

CPTUATION WANTED-BY A GIAL TO DO
Second work to a small family. Call at 18 West Indiance of CHTUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO Seacond work is a small family. Call at 18 West Indiana.

STTUATION WANTED-BY GIRL, TO DO GERRIEof homework in small family. Call at 18 West Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY WITE Children of the state of the state of the seach of the seach

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T & CO. ill be sent

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. G. Williams, M. C., of Wisconsin, is at the GEORGE PALMER, U.S. A., Is registered at the

PROP. R. R. PAIGE, of Council Bluffs, Ia., is E. R. JORDAN, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., is at

MR. AND MRS. R. W. DAGAN, of St. Louis, are

JUDGE THOMAS J. STANFIELD, of South Bend, ald, is at the Pacific. MARTIN KINGMAN, of Peorla, Canal Commis-

JOSEPH H. DART, British Vice-Consul at Valencia, Spain, is stopping at the Palmer.

A. J. Stokes and J. W. R. Webster, London,
England, are registered at the Tremont.

O. L. PITNEY, General Custodian of Government Buildings, is stopping at the Pacific. D. B. GILHAM, of Upper Alton, President of be State Board of Agriculture, is at the Pacific

C. B. Dory, General Manager of the Hartfordie & Assurity Company, is stopping at the PROF. J. V. N. SZANDISH, of Lombard Univer-ity, Galesburg, Ili., and wife, are in the city, mosts of Mrs. E. G. Hall, 436 Wabash avenue. GEN. CYRUS BUSSEY and family, A. H. May and family, Prof. Benjamin C. Blodge, and Lloyd c. Coleman, of New Orleans, are domiciled at the Palmer.

THE HOR. C. P. KIMBALL and wife, who for the past month have been visiting friends at Port-land and the White Mountains, have returned to their home in this city.

SOME mean man in the Thirteenth Ward al-ows his horses to run at large and destroy blants and shrubbery that may be got at through the accidental leaving open of a gate.

A. KIMBALL. General Superintendent of the bleago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and i. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Misukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Pacific. JUSTICE A. I. MORRISON left last evening for the East, to be present at the Republican con-ference in New York. After that, by invitation of Senator Blaine, he will stump through Maine. PETE HANSBROUGH, the Balliff of the North Side Police Court, thumped his late landlord de Police Court, thumped his late landlore esterday morning in a North Side saloon while sputing over back-rent. No blood, and no

Hicks Brothers, of 910 West Lake street, still insist upon keeping the sidewalk in front of their new buildings in a dangerous condition. The attention of the city authorities is again

LIEUT. WILLIAM FREIS, of Engine No. 20, while trying to stop a runaway horse attached to a buggy at 7 o'clock last evening, had four fingers of his left hand, badly smashed, and also received a couple of cuts on the head, which are not considered serious.

THOMAS F. BOUTON, editor and proprietor of the Gazette, Jonesboro, Ill., and memoer of the Democratic State Central Committee, is in town. The crops in his part of the State are all doing well he says. The Egyptian peaches, good ones too, will soon be in the Chicago market.

MRS. MAGDALENA SUNDHEIM, 54 years of age, died suddenly at 8:30 yesterday morning at her residence, No. 441 Twenty-third street. She had made preparations for going to a picnic, and just as she had dressed herself and was ready to start death overtook her. The deceased left a son 18 years of age.

A MEETING of Democrats was held at the Palmer House last evening, when a Young Democracy Club of the First Ward was formed.

M. S. Talcott presided. A constitution and plan of organization was adopted, and thirty-five signatures to the rolls secured. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

An owner is wanted at Central Station for a lady's breastpin, a fine round linked gold chain, shot pattern, one child's gold chain with a charm in the shape of a strawberry and "Bessie" marked on clasp, also a half-penny of 1881 and another of 1884, and an open-faced gold watch, all of which are supposed to have been stolen.

Hall. No. 99 West Randolph street, the principal speaker being A. G. Streeter, the Greenback candidate for Governor. Several other headights among the Fiatists addressed the audience There was a fair crowd in attendance, and a number of ladies were present.

The Young Democracy of the Tenth Ward held a meeting yesterday evening in the basement beneath the saloon No. 217 West Indiana street, the President of the Society, Mr. J. A. Odell, in the chair. The meeting, which numbered about twenty, was addressed by J. N. Crawford and H. T. Lynnbein, and, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned until next Monday evening.

A MERTING of the First Cavalry was held last evening at their armory on Van Buren street. Arrangements were made for the departure of the regiment for the soldiers' reunion at Galesburg. The command will leave by the 8 p. m. train this evening on the Chicago. Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Last night the regiments were given a drill on foot through the streets, in preparation for the shambattles for which great preparations have been made at Galesburg.

Our of the insignificant fact that one of the fieet Indian runners at the Base Ball Park had gone and got gloriously full of fire-water, and induced a couple of sqaws to join him, was worked up a melodramatic story of an alleged running at large of five bucks, two squaws, and four papooses. The fact is, that the Indian in question, whose front name is Jim, was out walking with the two squaws, and in the course of his walk imbibed more than was good for him. The party kept on wandering and drinking and finally got hopelesly lost. The police were notified, and in due time the lost were found and returned to their hotel. Nobody was scared and mobody was hurt. Jim was by no means cured of his appetite for the drink that inchriates, however, and a lark yesterday afternoon resulted in his bringing up at the Central Station, where he was tucked away and locked up to cool off.

the Central Station, where he was the ked away and locked up to cool off.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 188 West Thirteenth street upon Emma Schroeder, the I-year-old daughter of Henry and Albertina Schroeder, whose death was noticed in yesterday's issue. The jury found that death was caused by exhaustion and protracted diarrhea. The Coroner states: "The evidence developed the fact that the mother of the child is an industrious and steady woman, and did the best she could to support herself and child, and is not, as has been stated, a chronic drunkard. The husband evidently does the drinking. The couple have been separated since June last, and when Schroeder reported the death to the police year terday as took occasion to blacken his wife's character, and in this manner a gross injustice was done to Mrs. Schroeder in the police report." An inquest was also held upon Louis Reith, ared 51 years, who died at No. 182 Archer archine of dropey of the heart. Also upon John Suith, a years of age, who accidentally fell into Ogden ship and was drowned Sunday afternoon.

On the southwest corner of Mource and Clinton.

on the southwest corner of Monroe and Clinton streets, running along each for the distance of from fifty to 100 feet, is perhaps the worst piece of sidewalk in the city. The property inclosed is a 10 to f 50x100 feet belonging to a widow lady, and is occupied only by a small shanty, used as a carpenter shop. The distance from the sidewalk, which is devoid of protecting railing throughout its entire extent, to the ground beneath is about nine feet, and the opportunity provided to the unwary to full this distance is as perfect as can be devised. Several drunken men have rolled over the place of late, but have escaped with only slight injury. Near the western end of the Monroe street stretch of the sidewalk a plank is wanting, and on Sunday a lady fell through the opening and hurtherself badly. Throughout its entire length the planking is rotten, and the walls supporting it are crumbling away with decay. The locality is not a frequented one, but if ever by chance a small crowd collects there the collapse of the sidewalk and consequent injury to those falling with if will prove a very serious affair. There is some talk of the proprietor's tinkering it up, but nothing short of new supporting-walls and new wood-work will suffice to make the place safe for passengers.

for passengers.
THE WEST PARK BOARD

Crea, Woodard, and Wilken,—Mr. Wilcox presiding.

The Secretary stated that the Beil Telephone Company refused to renew telephone privileges at the same rate as last year, asking now \$75 a year for each instrument, whereas last year it was \$85, and read a communication from them to that effect. Accepted on motion.

A communication from D. C. Cooper for a three-year's privilege of the exclusive sale of refreshments in Central Park, offering therefor \$200 a year, was ordered filed.

A communication from William Hett, proposing a contract for coal, was filed.

The application of the Secretary for an increase of salary to \$1.800 was placed on file, with the written approbation of the attorney, Gen. Smith, to whom it was referred.

The report of the Committee on Finance exhibited as follows: Receipts, \$82.83.21; disbursements, \$20.62.59; balance July 31, \$17.-500.62. Of the expenditures, \$1,998 was on

Douglas Park; Central, \$4,862.55; Humboldt, \$2,00.05; Douglas boulevard, \$3,569.51; Central, boulevard, \$659.38; Washington street, \$105.73; salary, \$235.35; horse and wagon, \$25.40; engineer's horse, \$13.50.

The engineer was instructed to prepare data and an estimate of the amount of filling to be done on Central Park and the boulevard and the road to Douglas Park. Mr. Wilcox estimated that it would cost about \$15,500, requiring about 50,000 corbic yards, but wanted the engineer sestimate to guide the Board. He further said that to continue the work might necessitate the horrowing of \$10,000.

Some discussion was then held over the precedence that work on the several parks should take and it was received to prosecute that above mentioned first.

with power to act.

The President referred back the bill of the lockey Club for water used, referred to him the last meeting. The matter was indefinit

The Board then adjourned. THE CITY-HALL.

CONTROLLER GURNEY was ill yesterday with THE employes of the Water and Health Deoartments were paid yesterday.

One of the most offensive water-closets in the

MR. KNIGHT, of the Law Department, after several weeks' vacation, returned to his duties yesterday.

yesterday.

The Treasurer yesterday received \$7,170 from the Collector, \$8,100 from the Water Department, and \$134 from the Controller.

WILL the new-born at the Small-Pox Hospital take the small-pox? This question is embarrassing the Health Department just now. THERE was quite a rush yesterday for saloor dicenses. Up to date 2,070 have been issued against 2,275 up to the same time last year.

THE Mayor yesterday signed the pay-rolls of the Sewerage Department and the street and water laborers, and they will be paid Thursday. MR. GOTTLEIB examined the State street bridge yesterday and ordered the necessary ma-terial to put it in a safe condition. It is thought that it will take at least ten days to make the

The order requiring the city scavengers to paint their wagons blue went into effect yesterday, and, since none of the scavengers were dismissed, it must be taken for granted that they have all complied.

This inmates of the houses on State street which it is proposed to tear down were yesterday notified to move on or before to-morrow evening. The work of demolition will commence Thursday morning.

Commissioner Waller left yesterday for a few weeks' stay at some sequestered spot in Wisconsin. He is out of the reach of the mails and the reporters, and in his absence the Mayor will perform the duties of his office.

THE Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds will visit the canal at 2:30 this afternoon with the Mayor to inspect the ground and consider the proposition of the Canal Commissioners to vacate Lock street at its junction with the canal and erect a bridge at Ashland avenue instead of that street.

THE Mayor yesterday manifested considerable anxiety about the confirmation of the newly-appointed members of the Library Board. Since the Committee to whom the matter was referred has taken no action, he begins to think that he is being trified with, and does not relish it at all. He expressed his indignation to Ald. Dixon quite freely.

ALD. McGrath took his seat last evening, and none of ex-Ald. Stauber's indignant friends were on hand to protest. The promised "rope and lamp-posts" also failed to show up, as also did the "willing hands" which were to use them. Further than this even, Mr. Stauber's friends in the Council did not as much as refer the papers in the proposed contest to the Committee on Elections.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, yesterday agreed to report to the Council recommending that the remonstrances against improving Elizabeth and Honore streets be placed on file, and that the ordinance for improving Ada street be repealed. They also agreed to recommend that \$30 be spent for stone to improve the approach to the Bridewell. The deaths for the week ending Saturday were 27, against 290 for the preceding week, and 228 for the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Choiera infantum, 37; infantile convulsions, 20; diphtheria

principal causes of centr were: Cholera infantum, 37; infantile convulsions, 39; diphtheria and entero-colitis, 13 each; diarrhea and enteritis, 10 each: scarlet fever, 9; meningitis, 7; pneumonia, 6; old age, 5; drowning, 4; croup, 3; alcoholism, 2; and dropsy, 1. were the following: One to M. Yara, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 135 Napoleon place, to cost \$1,400; one to Anton Zilinsky, to erect a one-story dwelling, Crittenden street, near White, to cost \$1,500; one to H. Ricke, to erect

white, to crect a two-story dwelling, corner of Clark street and posed to have been stolen.

The Weaver and Chambers Greenback-Labor Club heid a love-feast tast evoling at Seaman's Hall. No. 99 West Randolph street, the principal

The Mayor has at last determined to take some practical steps toward erecting the pumping-works for the cleaning of the South Branch. He yesterday ordered the City Engineer to advertise at once for plans for the pumps and necessary buildings, and contemplates locating them at the mouth of the canal, as originally proposed, the Canal Commissioners having substantially agreed to cede to the city sufficient land at that point to put them on. As soon as the plans have been received the character of the pumps and building will be agreed upon, and contracts will be made. The Mayor does not think, however, that the location of the pumps as proposed will clean the South Fork of the river, but is inclined to make that an after consideration. NO BAR FOR MUSIC.

Some weeks ago complaint was made that Lincoln Pavilion and Miller's Garden, on North Clark street, were an annoyance to the neighborhood in that they kept up their music until a late hour, and yesterday a formal petition on the same subject was laid before the Mayor, asking that the "misance" be abated. It was signed by W. O. George, M. E. Gates, W. S. Gates, William Stewart, H. J. Withrow, John Wilson, John H. Vogt, Arnold Tripp, C. R. Shipman, H. Hoxmer, Charles S. Waller, F. W. Palmer, Louis Schaffner, N. Strotz, R. Gradle, Henry Bush, Charles Bachrach, S. J. Pitkin, Ernest Hess, E. N. Pargo, H. O. Collins, and Edward Bornemann, and others, all living in the neighborhood. The owner of the first-named premises appeared to have anticipated the presentition of the document, for he was on hand a few moments later with a committee of gentlemen, claiming that it was not his place but the other fellows that was objectionable, but the Mayor could not see it as he did, and told him that, his neighbors having objected, he would have to observe the order governing such places and close down his music at 10:30, which he claims he has always done.

COUNTY-BUILDING. THERE were fifteen marriage-licenses issued

GEORGE R. ROCKFELLER, of Clerk Stephe ice, left last evening for a three-weeks' trip to Wisconsin.

to Wisconsin.

YESTERDAY was the first day of the August term in the Criminal Court. There will be no trials during the term and no call.

ROBERT MCCLELLAN appeared in the Criminal Court yesterday and gave ball in \$1,000 on an indictment for libel returned by the Grand Jury. George Mulrhead is the complaining witness.

MARTIN KRAATZ, the fratricide, gave bail in \$5,000 yesterday on an indictment for manslaughter. His sureties were Frederick Lange, Damiel Glessing, Henry and Christopher Schmidt, and Louise Kraatz.

FEDERAL FRAGMENTS. COLLECTOR HARVEY returned yesterday from

L. B. CROOKER, Internal-Revenue Collector for the Aurora District, was among the callers at the Government Building yesterday.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday were \$25,064, of which \$18,397 was for spirits, \$4,540 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,702 for beer. JOHN P. STRAUB, a wholesale liquor dealer at No. 637 Milwaukee avenue, was arrested yester-day and brought before Commissioner Hoyne, who held him in \$1,000 bonds to the Grand Jury for falling to make proper entries in his revenue books.

books.

The receipts for duties at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday reached the amount of £3,424. Following is the list of dutiable goods received: Mosebach & Humphrey, 60 bris soda-ash; Wilson Bros., 5 cases furnishing goods; E. E. Eaton, 3 do guns; O. E. Keith & Co., 4 do millimery goods; Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 6 bales fibre; John W. Goetz & Co., 3 cases gloves; Charles Gianz, 5 do durs; Gale & Block, 1 barrel bay-rum; Public Library, 2 cases books; Loewenthal, Kaufman & Co., 3 do amokere articles; Fuller & Fuller, 1 do chamolis-skins; F. & E. Jaeger & Co., 34 crates earthenware; Schrader & Ellery, 104 rolls paper; Lyon & Hesiy, 82 cases musical instruments; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 41 do toys, etc.; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 2 do dry goods; H. Channon & Co., 5 coils wire-rope; Field, Leiter & Co., 85 packages dry goods.

should be used by mothers of nursing children.
Contains nothing injurious, and requiring only
water to prepare it for use, the danger of impure milk is avoided.
For sale by druggists and grocers. A pamphlet
with full purificulars sent by addressing

KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR.

Official List of the Commanderies That Will Be Present.

Large Number of Individual Knights Will Participate.

Liberal Subscriptions Coming In from the Merchants, Railroads, and Hotels.

The following is a correct list of the Commanderies which have thus far notified the Tri-ennial Committee of their intention to attend the Conclave as bodies—368 in all. Three-In THE TRIBUNE and copied from day to day by the other city papers, a complete list be

Apollo, No. 1. Chicago, Dixon, No. 23, Denois, No. 24, Alton. Belvidere, No. 2, Alton. Belvidere, No. 4, Joilet. Belvidere, No. 6, Springfield. Gliechurg, No. 6, Springfield. Gliechurg, No. 8, Galesburg, No. 15, Rockstord, No. 17, Rockstord, No. 18, Rockstord, No. 21, Dixon. Cyrene, No. 23, Centralia. ILLINOIS. Carrolltou.

Calvary, No. 25, Woodstock.

Bethany, No. 28, Mendota.
Hospitaller, No. 31, Jacksonville.
St. Bernard, No. 35, Chicago.

Melita. No. 37, Tuacola.

Demoisy, No. 28, Bloom-lagton, No. 29, Paris.
Palestrie, No. 29, Paris.
Carrolltou.
Vanhoe, No. 38, Kanka-lee.
St. Paul, No. 34, Pairbury
St. Bernard, No. 35, Chicago.
Mt. Olivet, No. 38, Pax-

St. Bernard, No. 30, Mt. Olivet, No. 38, PaxChicago. Melita. No. 57, Tuscola.
Mt. Pulaski, No. 38, Mt.
Pulaski.
Gethsemane, No. 41,
Metropolis.
Athelstan, No. 45, Danyille.
St. Aldemar, No. 47, Potersburg.
Ascalon, No. 49, Pittsfield.
Lincoln.
Lincoln. NEW YORK.

Monroe, No. 12, Roches-Batavia, No. 34, Batavia, ter. Hugh De Payne, No. 30, Palestine, No. 18, New Buffalo. York City. Cyrene, No. 39, Roches-St. John's, No. 24, Olean. VIRGINIA. Richmond, No. 2, Rich-Appomattox, No. 5, Pemond.

Portsmouth, No. 5, Portstersburg.

Portsmouth, No. 5, Portston.

Christianburg. No. 9, St. Andrews, No. 13, Christianburg.

Grice, No. 18, Norfolk.

VERMONT.

Beausseant, No. 7, Brattleboro. Washington, No. 1, Hartford.

Mt. Vernon, No. 1, Co- Cincinnati, No. 3, Cinlumbus. Massillon, No.4, Massil- Clinton, No. 5, Mt. Verlon.
Reed, No. 6, Dayton.
Cyprus, No. 10, Zanesville.
Calvary, No. 13, Portscalvary, No. 13, Portscalvary, No. 16, Cin-Caleary, No. 13, Portsmouth.
Coleman, No. 17, Troy.
St. Johns, No. 29, Youngstown.
Lown.
Akron, No. 25, Akron.
Ely, No. 28, Washington
Court-House.
Holyrood, No. 32, Cleveland.
Newark, No. 34, Newark.
Toledo, No. 7, Toledo.
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Toledo, No. 19, Norwalk.
Toledo, No. 10, Norwalk.
Toledo, No. 20, Defi-

walk. Defiance Erie, No. 23, Sandusky. ance. Louisville, No. 1, Louis- Webb, No. 2, Lexington, ville. Covington, No. 7, Cov-Ville.
Versailles, No. 3, Versailles, No. 3, Versailles, No. 3, Versailles, No. 10, Maysville, No. 10, Maysville, No. 10, Maysville, No. 10, Maysville, No. 11, Paducah, No. 11, Paducah, No. 14, Henderson, No. 14, Henderson, No. 14, Henderson, No. 15, Carlisle, No. 18, Carlisle, Flemmingburg.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, No. 1, Pitts- Talbot, No. 43, Oil City.
burg.

Mt. Olivet, No. 30, Eric.

L John's, No. 4, Phila- Mary, No. 30, Philadeldelphia.
Allegheny, No. 35, Al- Reading, No. 42, Readegheny. ing. ee Croix, No.38, Titus- St. Alb ville.
Jacques De Molay, No. 3, Tancred, No. 48, Pitts-Washington.

INDIANA.

Rapier, No. 1, Indian-Vincennes, No. 20, Vincennes.
Fort Wayne, No. 4, Fort La Fayette, No. 2, La Fayette.
Warsaw, No. 10, Warsaw, New Albany, No. 5, New Albany, No. 5, New Albany, No. 5, New Albany, No. 8, Richmond, No. 19, Kendali-Ville.
Apollo, No. 19, Kendali-Ville.
Apollo, No. 21, Marion.
Plymouth, No. 28, Ply-La Porte, No. 12, La Vallette, No. 15, Evansville.
St. John's, No. 24, Logansport.
Muncie, No. 18, Muncie. INDIANA. port. Muncie, No. 18, Muncie.

Paris, No. 9, Paris. Ind Indivisible Friends, No. 13, Sherman. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia, No. 2, Wash- De Moiay, No. 3, mountington.

ed, Washington, D. C. CANADA.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, No. 1, Detroit. Pontiac, No. 2, Pontiac.
Eureka, No. 3, Hillsdale. Adrian, No. 4, Adrian.
De Moiay, No. 5, Grand Port Huron, No. 7, Port
Rapids.

Peninsular, No. 8, KalaJackson, No. 9, Jackmazoo.

GEORGIA, Georgia, No. 1, Augusta. Palestine, No. 7, Savan-St. Omer, No. 2, Macon. nah.

St. Omer, No. 2, Macon. nah.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis. No. 1, St. St. Joseph, No. 4, St. Louis.

Ivanhoe, No. 8, St. Louis. Cœur de Lion, No. 14, Kansas City. No. 10, Brookfield.

Kansas City. St. Aldemar, No. 18, St. Askalon, No. 16, St. Louis.

Lo NEW HAMPSHIRE, Mt. Horeb, Concord,

Montgomery, No. 4, Selma, No. 5, Selma, Montgomery.

De Molay, No. 1, Musca- Palestine, No. 2, Iowa tine.
Temple, No. 4, Des Damascus, No. 5, KeoMoines.
De Payen's, No. 6, Oska- St. Cymon of Cyrene, No. 1008a.
Holy Cross, No. 10, Clin- Beauseant, No. 15, Deton.
Excalibar, No. 18, Boone, St. Bernard, No. 14, Belle Columbian, No. 18, Sioux Plain.
City, Plain.
City, Plain.
City, Plain.
Oriental, No. 23, Newton. Constantine, No. 23, Ostaskalon, No. 25, WaterIoo.
Patmos, No. 27, Marion.
Rapida.

Bruce, No. 34, Red Oak. Emma Mt. Olivet, No. 36, Ana- son.

mosa. Siloam, No. 3. Dubuque, Baldwin, No. 11, Cedar Falls, Trinity, No. 16, Monticello, Kenneth, No. 22, Independence, Nazereth, No. 22, Manchester, composing the Northern Iowa Battalion.

Damascus, No. 1, St. Zion, No. 2, Minneapolis Paul. Home, No. 5, Rochester Darius, No. 7, Minne-Faribault, No. 8, Fariapolis. Cyrene, No. 9, Owa-Bayard, No. 11, Still-tonna.

Leavepworth, No. 1, Washington, No. 2, At-Leavenworth. Hugh de Payens, No. 3, De Molay, No. 4, Law-Fort Scott. Fort Scott.

Topeka, No. 5, Topeka. Oswego. No. 7 Oswego.

Emporia, No. 9, EmPoria.

Hawatha, No. 13, HiaWatha.

Askalon, No. 21, Sallna. MARYLAND.

Maryland, No. 1, Balti- Baltimore, No. 2, Balti-

Beauseant, No. 35, Baltimore. Battalion of Nebraska Knights. WEST VIRGINIA. Calvary, Ne. 3, Parkers- Crusade, No. 6, Fairburg.

Cyrene, No. 7, Wheeling. COLORADO. Colorado, No. 1, Denver. WYOMING TERRITORY.
Wyoming, No. 1, Cheyenne,

RHODE ISLAND. Calvary, No. 12, Providence. INDIVIDUAL TEMPLARS. In addition to the members of the Com-In addition to the members of the Commanderies whose names are given above, there will be present representatives of over 200 other Commanderies, who will come as individuals. Many of them will take part in the procession, but the great bulk will not. Besides these, every Grand Commandery in the United States will be represented by its officers.

FINANCES. The Finance Committee are having very good success in collecting money and obtaining subscriptions, but it is not known what amount has been collected to date, since only three or four of the books have been seen by the Executive Committee. The following are the amounts paid by the hoteler.

Y 675 47 19159		
ner	\$2,500	Grand Pacific
man	1,000	Commercial
mer	600	Clifton
g8	200	Matteson
	200	St. Carolines;
ntic	150	Massasoit
kfurt		Burdiek
druff	100	Clarendon
hington		Mauiton
ere	- 50	Brevoort
ke's	50	Hastings
ence	50	St. Charles
m	25	Farweil
bern	25	Thompson's
en		Brunswick
lers'		Merchants'
dsor	25	[편집 기계 10년 20년 12년 12년 12년 12년
ash Aveuue	15	国的特别的现在分词有关。

Only eight of the railroad companies have Only eight of the railroad companies have thus far sent in checks, but the others will undoubtedly do so this week. The following contributed \$1,000 each: Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago. The Pullman Palace Car Company paid in \$1,000, and Mr. T. B. Blackstone \$100 for himself. As soon as the other roads have subself. self. As soon as the other roads have sub-scribed their names and amounts will be pub

Inshed.

As to the subscriptions of business houses, only a few can be given this morning, as but one book could be gotten at yesterday. Other books, however, will be returned to day for inspection, and more names can then be gotten. Appended are some:

I. V. Ayers Sons.... 230 Including the \$25,000 paid by the Knights of Chicago, there is believed to be in hand about \$50,000. Over \$100,000 is needed to carry out the entertainment according to the plans, and the Committee believe that the sum will be raised.

INVITATIONS TO THE BALL. There are reports in circulation that local invitations to the concert and ball at the Exposition Building Wednesday, the 18th inst., have gotten into the hands of the wrong persons, some of whom are disreputable, and the Triennial Committee, until vesterday

persons, some of whom are disreputable, and the Triennial Committee, until yesterday morning, were in consequence in a state of mind bordering on frenzy. The invitations were delivered by messengers of the A. D. T. Company, since it was thought safer to send them out this way than through the mails, and the stories afloat are to the effect that the boys made a great many mistakes. An investigation, however, resulted in the conclusion that the messengers had done their duty faithfully, and that the invitations were delivered to those for whom they were intended.

It should be stated, to correct a possible impression to the contrary, that a Templar uniform of itself will not admit one to the Exposition Building. There are several reasons for this. One is, that it is difficult to define a Templar uniform,—to say whether it should be a full or a partial equipment. A Knight fully equipped wears a baldrick, but nobody would wish to put one on, since it is very uncomfortable. The coats are not all alike, some being of a military cut and others of the frock style. A fatigue cap and belt would hardly be a uniform. Were they so regarded, any one who owned a black frock coat and desired to pass himself off as a Templar could buy a cap and belt for \$5 and march by the doorkeeper. Hence, to prevent overcrowding, the Committee decided to admit people only by invitation, for in no other way could they control the attendance.

While 60,000 invitations are to be issued,

Detroit, No. 3, Blislade. Adrian, No. 4, Adrian. De Moiay, No. 5, Grand Eureka, No. 3, Hillsdale. Adrian, No. 4, Adrian. De Moiay, No. 6, Grand Huron. No. 7, Port Rapids.
Peninsular, No. 8, Kalaman, No. 10, Cold India, No. 11, Ionia. Genesee Valley, No. 15, St. Bernard, No. 16, East Flint.
Saginaw.
Celumbia, No. 18, Sturgis.
Georgia, No. 21, Corundia, No. 17, Marshall, No. 17, Marshall, No. 18, Sturgis.
Georgia, No. 25, Lan. Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 29, Lansing, No. 25, Lan. Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 29, Languetto.
Missing, No. 25, Lan. Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 29, Languetto.
Missing, No. 26, Lan. Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 29, Languetto.
Missing, No. 26, Lan. Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 29, Marquetto.
Missing, No. 26, Lan. Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 29, Marquetto.
Missing, No. 26, Lan. Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 29, Marquetto.
Missing, No. 27, Lan. Bay City, No. 28, Bay City, No. 29, Marquetto.
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Missing, No. 29, Lan. Bay City, No. 29, Marquetto.
Missing, No. 21, Lexington, No. 20, Lexington, No. 20

chase them." Counterfeiting may be resolved to, though care has been taken to make it as difficult as possible. As the names of Eminent Commander Gassette and Secretary Moulton are on the cards, forging them would be an indictable offense.

ASSIGNMENT TO QUARTERS

The Hotel Committee will begin to-day the work of assigning visitors to the hotels, boarding-houses, and private dwellings. This is not such a difficult task as it appears superficially. Each Commandery has made out a mess roster, which contains the name of every Sir Knight and lady who is coming. They are divided into messes of from two to ten. The Committee, having the number of rooms in each hotel, will put down opposit each name the room the owner thereof is to occupy. A copy of the roster will then be taken and forwarded to the Recorder of the Commandery, who will tell each Knight where he is to be quartered, and when he arrives here he will know exactly where to go, and his baggage, which will be properly tagged before he leaves home, will be sure to reach him. One copy of each roster will be left at each hotel to serve as a register. There is a place on it for "extras," and everything a Knight has will be charged to his Commandery will have a paymaster, who will settle the bill. The quickness with which the work of assignment can be done, on account of the simplicity and perfectness of the system, will ASSIGNMENT TO QUARTERS

can all be assigned to rooms in an hour or two." If Sir Knights are to be sent to board-ing-houses or private dwellings, a list giving the name of the Knight and the street and number of the louse will be attached to the roster. It will be impossible for a man with a tongue to go wrong.

The Triennial Committee has received from Hartley & Graham, of New York, the prize sword for the best-drilled Commandery. The blade is made of the finest steel, and is teched with numerous designs and the words "First Prize, Chicago, 1880." The hilt is a beautiful piece of leweler's work, which is of the heaviest gold plating covered with Templar's emblems and studded with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. In the centre of the hilt is a representation of Constantine's tent and dream, the arms of which ending in triangles, and being embossed with the cross and crown. The handle is formed of a Knight in full armor in the first movement of draw. The sheath is made of niekel heavily plated with gold. The sword is worth \$600 and will be the absolute property of the Commandery winning it. The flag to be contested for on the same occasion, however, will have to be won three successive times.

MADISON STREET WANTS A SHOW. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—All our business-men on Madison street between Franklin and Market streets respectfully ask through THE TRIBUNE that the Knights Templar extend their line of march up Washington to Frank in, Franklin to Madison, and down Madison lin, Franklin to Madison, and down Madison to Clark street. It is but a short distance added to their line of march. All our buildings will be decorated if they will oblige us. Madison street has an unbroken line of fine buildings, and will present a grand sight when decorated, and their procession will show to a greater advantage than on any other street. The street-cars will be in their way no more than on Clark street or Wabash avenue, and our buildings will afford thousands of people a chance to see the grand sight.

ATHEISM IN FREEMASONRY. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Your correspondent

from Evansville, Ind., a few days ago, giving an account, generally correct, of the trial of Freemason there for heresy, runs into one or two errors which I have no doubt you will be willing to correct. The doctrine of Faith in God" is the very foundation-stone of Freemasonry. Omit this, and you have nothing more of Masonry than the hundredof Freemasonry. Omit this, and you have nothing more of Masonry than the hundred-and-one imitations of Freemasonry with which our country is filled. You know I have pursued my Masonic inquiries for a lifetime, and in every quarter of the civilized world. I have seen, I think, every description of Freemason and of every "rite," but I have never seen an Atheist-Mason. That men who are Masons have become perverts to Atheism I will admit, just as the Christian Church must admit the same sad perversion from their ranks. There was a case two years—axo, near Terre Haute, in which a Mason, after hearing Ingersoll's lecture, renounced his belief in God. He was promptly expelled, and did not even take an appeal to the Grand Lodge, knowing the futility of it. If the Evansville man has really taken an appeal, as your correspondent intimates, it must be upon some irregularity in the forms of trial, for upon the charge itself (Atheism) he can no more expect a reversal of judgment than if the charge were theft, adultery, or murder. Besides this, his appeal is not in bar of his penalty; for the moment the Lodge pronounces the sentence of expulsion he is excluded, and remains—so until the Grand Lodge reverses the decision. I remarked that I have seen all classes of Masons. In the lodge of which I was first Master in Jerusalem we have Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians. But all believe in God, and the God of Mohammed, of Moses, and of the Christian is one and the same Being. Before that Evansville man became a Mason he expressed in the most solemn terms his faith in God. This was in the First Degree,

fore that Evansville man became a Mason he expressed in the most solemn terms his faith in God. This was in the First Degree, in fact before he could take the First Degree, in fact before he could take the First Degree. This, until recently, was the universal rule. The French Grand Orient (same as Grand Lodge) struck this out of their rituals, not as denying faith in God, but as denying the propriety of any religious reference in Freemasonry. For this act the Grand Lodge of France has been placed under interdict by eyery Grand Lodge in America, and with few exceptions in the world. Your Indiana correspondent says that we still recognize the Grand Lodge of France. No mistake could be greater than this. The Grand Master of Illinois, Mr. Gurney, will assure him that if an Illinois Mason were No mistake could be greater than this. The Grand Master of Illinois, Mr. Gurney, will assure him that if an Illinois Mason were even to visit a lodge in France, or if an Illinois lodge were to admit a French Mason as a visitor, such Mason or lodge would be severely disciplined. When I was in Paris two years ago, though urged to visit the lodges and encouraged to believe that my counsels might be of service in showing the Grand Lodge of France its error, yet I could not, with due respect to my Masonic vows and under my own fealty to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, do so.

If you are not tired of the subject, I will add a few verses, written many years since, and adopted by the uniform sentiment of our brethren as the correct theory of Masonic theism, and the consequent error of profanity or blasphemy.

THE LETTER G.

Referring to the emblem hung over the Mas-ter's chair. Deo Optimo Maximol: That NAME! I learned it at my mother's knee When looking up, her fond and tearful face Beaming so true, so tenderly, She prayed that God her little one would bless. That NAME! I spoke it when I entered here, And bowed the knee as all Freemasons mus

That NAME! I saw it o'er the Master's chair, That thereglyphic bright, and bending low Paid solem homage to the Emblem there, Which speaks of God before whom all mus

That NAME! In silence I invoked its power
When dangers thickened and when death was
nigh;
In solemn awe I felt the death-clouds lower,
And whispered, "God be with me if I die!"

That NAME! The last upon my faltering tongue Ere death shall still it, it shall surely be: The password to the high celestial throng, Whose Lord is God in truth and majesty.

That name these Brothers always gently speak Before your father's mother's name revered; Such blessings from His gracious hand we take— Oh be His honor to our souls endeared! Respectfully, Rob. Morris, Masonic Writer.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. An illustration of the growing foreign rade of Chicago, and the facility with which goods are handled under the new law of June 10, 1880, is shown in a shipment just received by Messrs. Lyon & Healy. This received by Messrs. Lyon & Healy. This firm had no less than eighty-seven cases of musical instruments shipped to them in the steamship Oder, which left Bremen July 10. They were consigned to the care of Downing, Sheldon & Co., forwarding agents, whose chief offices are in New York and Chicago. This firm at once shipped the goods in bond over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and July 31, twenty-one days after the date of shipment from Bremen, Lyon & Healy received the goods here and paid the duties,—some \$4,000.

This important shipment marks a new era in the musical-instrument trade of Chicago, and is a striking proof of our growing independence of the seaboard.

JUSTICE DEMARS. It will be remembered that THE TRIBUNE reported a case before Justice Demars some ten days ago in which a woman charged a

man with committing an outrage upon her, and she desired a warrant for his arrest. Demars refused to issue the papers until his alleged fee. \$1, was paid. The woman was poor, and she took two rings off her fingers and left them as security for the costs. The warrant was not served.
In an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter

In an interview with a Tribune reporter Justice Demars laid stress upon the fact that it was not he, but his clerk, who, in his zeal for his employer's interests, had taken the rings. Furthermore, that he had not made out, but had only signed, the papers. The question is, how could papers be issued by a Justice while he is out of his court? That is thin, indeed. Demars must, under the law, have personally taken the affidavit in the case, but, as he claims, the clerk did it, which was illegal. The affidavit could not, under the law, be issued by the clerk. Justice Demars had no right to demand a fee in a criminal case at all. There is no law under which he can claim a cent for issuing a warrant. The law contemplates that aggrieved parties shall be

accorded justice, and no Justice of the Peace has a right to charge for or refuse upon the

accorded justice, and no Justice of the Peace has a right to charge for or refuse upon the proper complaint to issue a warrant in a criminal case.

Justice Morrison, when questioned in regard to the matter, said that the statutes did not provide for any costs being paid to Justices in criminal cases. They are not allowed to claim anything for the issuing of the papers, or the trying of criminal cases. There was only this about it: They were allowed 50 cents each for all bonds they made out, though they charged \$1, which was clearly illegal. Fifty cents was the fee under the law, and he never charged any more, and no Justice had a right to.

A CALL ON GEN. HANCOCK

In Company with a Crowd of Political Pilgrims—How the General Is Sur-rounded, Outflanked, and Captured by His Democratic Visitors—His Cordon of Soldiers with Bright Guns and

Fixed Bayonets.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Gasette.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A private letter from an ex-volunteer officer of this city gives an interesting account of going with the crowd to call on Gen. Hancock. The following are extracts:
My friend persuaded me to join him, and

after moistening just a little, as good Demo-crats always do, especially Southern Demo-crats, we took a South Ferry omnibus and reached the Battory just in time to find the Government barge filled from stem to stern with as mixed, not to say motley, a crowd of political pilgrims as eye ever rested on. There was neither sitting room nor standing room, so we concluded to be patient and wait for the next crossing. We strolled over, and for a few minutes watched the men working on the new barge office; then the clock notified us that we should find the barge at her landing when we got there. We did, and she was fast filling up with pilgrims, some of them very seedy, others slightly under the influence of some kind of strong fluid. We had no less than four Confederate Brigadiers on board, including my fellow pilgrims from Tennes-Alabama, pilgrims from Arkansas, one 'very drunk" pilgrim from Connecticut, and pilgrims from Louisiana. Even Texas had her pilgrims here, some of them in a

had her pilgrims here, some of them in a rather unsteady condition.

Well, we had seats near the stern. The pilgrims made a great noise, and so did the steam. Honestly, my friend, the thing was getting into confusion. There was a bad smell coming aft, a smell of bad tobacco and worse whisky, and such a murder of the King's English!

We got away from the wharf, and a feeling of relief came over me when we reached the dock at Governor's Island. How that crowd did scramble and rush to get upon the dock first! Poor Joaquin Miller! He looked on with dismay.

with dismay.

I asked my companion, the Confederate Brigadier, how he liked the grouping.

"Don't like it a d—d bit," said he. "It reminds me of a herd of buffaloes in the Indian Territory. I should like to take that crowd in the rear with a dozen or more shot-

guns."
That remark caused me to reflect. Shot-That remark caused me to reflect. Shot-guns are a popular institution in the South. "Yes, I would pepper them in the rear," he resumed. "How Hancock, with his re-fined tastes, his West Point exclusiveness, and his love of elegance, must be annoyed by being compelled to receive such political scrubs!"
"Yes; it must be very annoying to him."

sorubs!"

"Yes; it must be very annoying to him,"/
said I. "How the poor man must suffer.
Think of a gentleman in ruffled shirts being
compelled to receive and shake hands with
the roughs from Sam Cox's dis- 'ct!"

In another minute I was surprised to find
my companion, the Confederate Brigadier, at
the tail end of a crowd and running as fast as
any of them, in the hope of getting to liancock first. It made me feel sad, that did.
Deserted by a Confederate Brigadier, eh?
There was a sentinel on the dock, a
soldier incarnate, with bright musket and
fixed bayonet. He looked at me suspiciously, as much as to say: "Why are you so far
behind?"

"Pass to the left." said the sentinel ex-

behind?"

"Pass to the left," said the sentinel, extending his hand, "if you want to see the General." I passed to the left, and soon came in front of a big storehouse, before which another sentinel, with bright musket and fixed bayonet, was pacing up and down.

"Keep to the left if you want to see the General." said he in a monotonous voice. I kept to the left till I came to the Adjutant's barrack. Here another sentinel, with the bright musket and fixed bayonet, paced mechanically up and down. Everything mechanically up and down. Everything here was stern, military, and unrepublican.

"Pass to the left; General's headquarters above," said this grave sentinel. "Just above!"

To tell the honest truth I began to fancy myself in Russia, where military government rules, and cannon and bayonets are the only recognished.

To tell the honest truth I began to fancy myself in Russia, where military government rules, and cannon and bayonets are the only peacemakers.

"Keep to the left," echoed and rechoed in my ears. I kept to the left as directed, and very soon found myself in front of the General's breezy headquarters. Here another sentinel, stern and sombre, paced up and down with bright musket and fixed bayonet. The General was seated on the plaza, surrounded by a select circle of military and political patriots and pilgrims, great and small, and looking excessively annoyed. I had seen Gen. Hancock annoyed before.

"The exclusive group," of which the General formed the great central figure, was composed of Bill English, of Indiana; Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; and four more equally honest Democrats, but whose names are not worth mentioning.

The General was clothed in elegant raiment, free, flowing, and aristocratic. The General, as you are aware, is a Chesterfield in manners and raiment, and he is even more ostentatious in the display of the latter. I heard you say once that all brave men were vain. That is Hancock's great weakness. Like Chesterfield, he is at times petulant. Providence made him so.

Seeing the General surrounded by so select a circle of patriots, politicians, and military, I was about 40 retire. His keen eye, however, at once recognized me, and he expanded his magnificent person and approached me, with, an extended hand. Our greeting was warm and cordial, but short.

"I did not expect to see you here in this crowd," said the General.

"No, I suppose not," said I. "It is all an accident that I am here to-day, and in such a cround as this."

Asking his friends on the plaza to excuse him, we retired to a quiet but elegant room, where there was a sideboard with the usual accompaniments.

"How?" said I.

That is the way the Second Dragoons used to put it.

"General," said I, "how do you find this thing?"

That is the way the Second Dragoons used to put it.

"General," said I, "how do you find this thing?"

"Don't find it at all," he returned, curtly and petulantly. "There is nothing congenial about this thing. These miserable devils worry me to death. They come here from all parts of the country, even from Arkansas and Texas, to tell me how many votes they can command. Worst of all, they want to exact pledges that I will give them offices for their services. Did you ever see such a hungry crowd?"

"It does look a little hungry, General," said I.

"It does look a little hungry, General," said I.

"Hangry! hungry! hungry!" he interrupted. "I should say it was. Why, my dear friend, this thing is worse than Williamsburg—worse even than Gettysburg! They take me in front and rear, they outflank me, and, worst of all, they cut off my retreat. The locusts are nothing to them."

The General told me to make myself at home on the island, and not to leave without seeing him again. I strolled qut into the open grounds, where a picture of rere interest at once presented itself. There were stacks of cannon here, stacks of cannon here, stacks of cannon there, stacks of cannon everywhere; huge fifteen-inchers, ugly-mouthed columbiads, and Parrots, were piled in stacks. Piles of shot and shell were here, there, and everywhere. In short, there was ordnance stuff enough to have captured Cuba, and driven the Mexicans off the continent. Here was food for curious reflection. Turn whichever way you would, and the very incarnation of West Point, a strong Government and bayonet rule, stared you in the face. Even the General himself was the very incarnation of these three things rolled into one.

The Solid South is a peculiar region for "accidents." A circular issued by an accident insurance company of Mobile contains a table giving the names of persons who have received accident policies during the pass six or seven years. In each instance the amount paid and the character of the "accident" are given. Of the fifteen persons named, one was injured by a fall, one was killed by a railroad train, and one was drowned. The "accidents" in the other twelve cases are put down as follows: "Killed by a pistol";

Southern "Accidents,"

"Hung by a mob"; "Gun-shot we "Pistol-shot"; "Killed, gun-shot"; "gun-shot"; "Killed, gun-shot"; "Killed, gun-shot"; "Killed, gun-shot"; "Killed, pistol-shot"; "Killed, pistol-shot"; "Pistol-"Murdered." In what other part of the lized world would assasination be cliunder the head of accident?

Over 150,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selles. Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

No.

BAN

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G. B. Fill
dent and
R. M. I
Office C

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Own the River \$10,000,00 paid and Presider Thatche

A R. A me fore Ju of Rei Sheriff ceeds

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous protests and all forms of general debility relieved by the mg Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the ony preparation of beef containing its entire army preparation of beef containing its entire army tious properties. It is not a mere stimular for the extracts of beef, but contains blood-mains force-generating, and life-sustaining properties its invaluable in all enfeebled conditions whether the result of exhaustion, nervous protests overwork, or acute disease; particularly it is sulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For all by druggists.

DEATHS.

SPENCER—Aug. I. at 9 o'clock p. m., at cs. was Oklossis, Margarut Ann Spencer, aged 6 year, he loved wife of Charles A. Spencer, aged 6 year, he loved wife of Charles A. Spencer.

O'clock in awves residence Wednesday, Aug. 4 at 9 o'clock in avves residence of Olumbalil's Cauca at from there by carriages to Columbalil's Cauca at from there by carriages to Columbalil's Cauca at Lakeson—Aug. I. at the residence of her some Lake View, Sop and Larson, widow of Andrew Laws, Lake View, Sop and Larson, widow of Andrew Laws, aged 29 years and 10 months,—a resident of Cauca since 1879.

Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2:30 p. m., from also place to Graceland.

CANEDV—In this city Sunday has a few control of the columbality of the columbali

DAILEY—Aug. 2, at 308 Wabash-av., Georga, tra son of Andrew and Alice Dailey. Funeral services at residence Tuesday, Aug. 1 m2 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited. o'clock p. m. Friends are invited.

Diff — Aug. 2, at the residence of his son Pail
Ditt, 63 Erie-st., John Ditt, aged Ti years and i
months.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock p. n. from
above address, by carriages to Graceland. Friends
the family are invited without further notice.

MCNEILL—At Lake View. Aug. 2, of choices.
fantum, fittle Willy R., infant son of High in
Emma McNeill.

Funeral from residence on Wolfram-st, near the
field-aw, Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m.

REID—Aug. 2, little Willie, infant son of The field-av., Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m.

REID—Aug. 2, little Willie, infant son of Rism as

Mary Reid, axed 3 months and 18 days.

Funeral from residence, 280 South Destorse,
Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to talvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

SIMONSON—At his residence, Humboldt Put.

Aug. 1, Theodore Simonson, aged 25 years and 1

months, of consumption.

Funeral services at 12:30 Wednesday, Aug. 4 from
the Tabernscie Church, corner of Morgan and indiann-sta., thence by carriages to Moschill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, Political. THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL GARFIELD AND ING at 8 p. m., at Club-Room, Grand Pacific.

Miscellnaeous. MR. C. F. GATES WILL LEAD THE NOW THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL
be conducted by Mr. W. O. Lastimore to this be THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Directreases of the Protestant Orphan Alymn will be held to-day at 2 p.m. at the Asylum No. 23



MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAL Hosekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the wal-No other preparation makes such light, tary, breads, or luxurious past ry. Can be eaten by dro-tics without fear of the ill a resulting from heavy restible food. EF Commended for purity and was companies by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Now York



Always Fresh! Always Ready! One of the advantages that TARRANT'S SELTS APERIERT—being a dry white powder—has we many natural mineral waters, is the fact that it is becomes wapld or stale. It is, therefore, the most mirable preparation not only for travelers on he and sea, but for all who need a bright, fresh, salling alterative and corrective, and it is always resi

EXQUISITE

Hamilton, Shourds & Co., COR. STATE AND RANDOLPH, STUSIC-HAL FREE MASONS, N. B

Not less than 30,000 brethren will be ber plars Trienniai. At least 5,000 would carry them a memento—the most valuable doer made for a F. & A. The General Agt is at Matteson House from 10 to Ea m and where he will be glad to meet some one command \$500—cash—to buy stock and sec for five years for Chicago. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

OUR USUAL WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes, & Slippers Will be held Angust 4, with a clean, well stock of seasonable goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison 4. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers & Manufacturers' Agents, 78 & BO RANDOLPH-ST., HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND SENERAL MERCHANDISE

On Tuesday and Friday of each week at 9:50 a. B. MINING OUTFITS. ASSAY MATERIALS
125 State-st., Chicago. CANDY.

CANDY Send St. St. or B for a sample from the box by express, of the branch of the bra

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At
One of the control of

FINANCIAL

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS.

No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

401 St . 176

Aug. 4 at 10

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Friends of

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gent, Chicago.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and theoretailowed on daily balances. STOCKS, and all invest-government bounds and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London. Buy and sell'all American Securities upon the Lon-ton Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

DAY & FIELD, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

130 LaSalle-st. Members of New York Stock Exchange.
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FOR SALE.

samin adjusted City Certificates, 800 each, for the idealing of State-st.; good for the settlement of as-sements. Inquire at Room 28 Tribune Building, MINING CARDS. BARBEE & WALKER STIVER MINING CO.

Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah. Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each. Milton S. Latham. President; F. A. Fogg, Treas Office, No. 50 Drexel Building, New York. RULL DOMINGO CON. MINING COMPANY. Mines at Silver Cliff, Colorado.

Capital Stock, \$10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Par, \$50.
Capital Stock, \$10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Par, \$10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Par, \$10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Sh Offices. No. 115 Broadway, New York. COPPER ENOB MINING COMPANY.

Mines: Gap Creek, Ashe Co., N. C. Capital Stock, Scil.(R).

Registrars of Stock, Mining Trust Company.

G. E. Fint. President, Wm. Brandreth, Vice-President and Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Socretary.

R. M. Eames, M. E. Superintendent.

Office of Company, 22 Broadway, New York.

CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY. Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C. CAPITAL, 850,000. SHARES, \$1 EACH.
Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.
G. B. FLINT, Pres.
W. BRANKETH, R. HALL, Jr., Secretary.

R. A. Birdsall and R. Eames, Superintendents.

Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York. FAGLE RIVER CON. MINING CO. Organized under the Laws of New York. Principal Office, 137 Broadway, New York.

Own thirty mines and one mill site situated in Eagle River District, Summit County, Col. Capital, MARCON, 1800,000 Shares, par vaine, \$10. Stock full paid and unassessable. Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd, President; E. A. Merritt, Vice President; Martin Thatcher, Secretary and Treasuror. GRANVILLE GOLD COMPANY. Mines, McDowell County, North Carolina.

Capital, \$500,000; Shares, \$1 each. Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of N. Y.: Of-Boers: Wm. Brandreth, President; Gen. Jno. E. Mul-ford, Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary; Thaddeus Judeon. Superintendent. Office of the Company, 28 Dey Street, New York City. LOWLAND CHIEF CON, SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado.

Capital, \$10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Par, \$50. 8. W. Dorsey, President: T. W. Torrey, Secretary and Treasurer. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. MOHAVE MINING & MILLING COMPANY. Location of Mines, Mineral Park, Arizona.

Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each.
E. M. Clark, President: W. D. Chapin, Treasurer; R.
W. C. Merington, Secretary, Office, 130 Broadway NORTH HITE AND YOSEMITE GOLD MINING CO. OF MARIPOSA COUNTY, CAL,

Capital, \$1,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of \$2 each; nnassessable. E. H. Spooner, President; L. F. Sea-man, Secretary and Trossurer; T. Williams, General Agent; W. F. Clewell, Financial Agent. Offices, 85 Broadway, Rooms 22 and 23. A limited amount of stock for sale at 50 cents per share. Lying adjacent to the famous fitte Mine, this property recommends itself to prudent investors.

VALLEY FORGE CONSOLIDATED MINING Bed Rock (near Prescott), Arzona.
HENRY BOOTH, President. GALUSHA ANDERSON, Vice-President. "Arizona Illustrated" sent free by G. A. SMITH &

THE COURTS.

A RACE BETWEEN EXECUTIONS. motion was made yesterday morning before Judge Jameson in the common law case of Remhold vs. Stange, for an order on the Sheriff to pay over to the plaintiff the proceeds in his hands of the sale of defendant's property under execution. A cross-motion in favor of Koren was entered a little in advance, and an execution immediately issued, but the other judgment creditor claimed that the confession had been entered up by the Clerk, and not in the presence of the Judge, and for this purpose the case was taken before Judge Jameson to allow Judge Gary to testify to that fact. Judge Jameson, however, held that parol evidence could not be introduced to vary or contradict the record, and ordered the money in the Sheriff's hands to be paid over to Kemhold. He also held that the lien of Koren's judgment was lost because Koren had, in effect, given directions to the Sheriff not to levy, but to hold the execution until further orders.

I lower, at 95%. Texas & Pacific incomes rose from 7 to 69.

Government bonds made another advance to the surprise of dealers and outsiders. District of Columbia 3.65s were 98½ bid and 101 asked, ex. interest 1½ per cent; the 6s, 104½ bid and 11½ asked; the 5s, 102½ bid and 102½ asked ex. Interest 1½ per cent; the 6s, 104½ bid and 104½ asked.

Foreign exchange was dull, with a light supply of bills. Sterling for September delivery sold ½ below present rates. New York received \$1,000,000 in gold from Europe by steamer. Sterling posted rates were 482 and 484. For

ing for a divorce,
Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Jennie Young from William E. Young on the
ground of desertion.

Judge Drummond was in court yesterday, but will not hold a session again until next

Judges Gary, Smith, and Jameson will be in court to morrow to take defaults. Judge Gary will hear the Pridgeon habeas

Judge Moran will hear the Graham habeas corpus case to-morrow. John McKeough was yesterday appointed Assignee in bankruptcy of Philip W. Dater, under bank for Sont

Assignee in bankruptcy of Philip W. Dater, under bond for \$250.

The final dividend meeting in the case of H. W. Wetherell was continued to Sept. 24.

Friday will be the last day of service to the August term of the Circuit Court.

Charles H. Jennings filed a bill against Almira Jennings, Sarah E. Carman, William H. Carman, John Miller, and W. G. Miller, to foredose a trust-deed for \$1,500 on Lots 6, 7, and 8, in Henry Greenebaum's Subdivision of Lots 30, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Block 31, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Block 31, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 30, 14.

Dennis Ward filed a bill late Saturday evening scalnst the Chicago & Alton Railwad Company, to prevent it from laying side treaks to the National Elevator. The bill was taken from the files.

Samuel Graham, arrested on a charge of lateny from Hibbard, Spencer & Co., filed a pelition for habeas corpus, claiming he is intocent, and that no sufficient evidence was tiven against him on the hearing before the Justice to warrant holding him over.

Eric E. Anderson commenced a suit in trepass against Peter W. Field, F. L. Snyder, Richard F. Field, John Hoffman, and B. Seligman, claiming S8,000 damages.

Honorah Bailey began a suit for \$5,000 damages against James Mackey.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wall-Street Stocks Active and Strong -Sales to Realize.

Country Orders for Currency Increasing-Governments Higher.

from Europe.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet-They Were Generally Weak Early, but Closed Firmer.

Provisions Unsettled-A Steadier Tone in Breadstuffs-Freights Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were more active than in the closing days of last week. Toward the end of the day there appeared to be a disposition to decline but the market took the offerings with ease. Prices closed lower than the highest in most cases, but also higher than Saturday's close.

Numbers of heavy operators who bought during the dull'days of last month have been selling out. Present quotations give them a hand-some profit, and they prefer to take it and wait for a reaction to buy. It is remarkable, however, that the street takes all these realizations without a tremor. Although prices are higher out a tremor. Although prices are higher now than they were a year ago, there is more confidence in still higher prices than there was then. Never did all the elements of prosperity seem so united in our favor as now. There are troops of operators waiting to buy on a break. There is for this reason not likely to be a serious, one at present.

To enable our readers to see how stocks stand -day in comparison with the prices a year ago, and also to show the recent advance over the figures made in the spring decline, we have prepared the following table:

Stocks.

Annada Southern.

Bu hiengo, Burtington & Quiney. 11896
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Phicago Shore.... igan Central... peri, Kapsas & Texas..

Yesterday's changes were almost all in favor of higher prices. Burlington & Quincy made 2%. to 127%; Rock Island 14, to 115; New York Cento, 1341/4; Lake Shore 1/4, to 109%; Erie 14, to 44%; the preferred 114, to 72%; Northwestern preferred 1, to 1161/4; St. Paul 1/4, to 891/4; the preferred 1/4, to 1001/4; Wabash 1/4, to 421/4; Ohio %, to 35; St. Joe ¼, to 35¼; Kansas & Texas, ¼ to 38½; Pacific Mail ¼, to 43; Union Pacific %, to 95%; Iron Mountain 2%, to 55%; Western Union %, to 103%; Canada Southern %, to 64; Northern Pacific preferred %, to 561/4; C., C. & I. C. 36, to 1714; Central Pacific 2%, to 7714; Omaha 1%, to 47; the preferred 1%, to 80%; Mobile & Ohio 1%, to 23%; Ontario & Western %, to 27%. Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans lost %, .o 84%; Jersey Central %, to 76%; Lackawanna %, to 86%; Northwest %, to 98%; and Michigan

Central %, to 96%. Erie second 6s opened at 91%, sold at 91% and 91%, and closed at 91%. In railroad bonds in New York on Saturday the market was dull and prices were firm. Erie second consols, with sales of \$833,000, rose from 90% to 91%, and the funded 5s, with transactions to an unusual amount (\$306,000), rose from 8514 to 861/4. Missouri, Kansas & Texas first consols were dull, but 1/4 higher, at 1051/4, and the seconds were ¼ higher, at 66¼. New Jersey Central income 7s rose to 82%, an advance of % per cent Mobile & Ohio first deben The price of the first debentures is based upon an expectation that 5 per cent will be declared as due upon them out of the earnings for the year ended June 30, but it is more than probable that the interest declared will

amount to as much as 6 per cent. St. Louis & Iron Mountain second mortgages were ¼ higher, at 103%, and the second incomes sold at 80, an advance of 2 per cent from the last previous was made for a similar purpose in the case of Koren vs. Stange. It seems that both these firsts improved to 97%, Burlington, Cedar Rapfirsts improved to 97% sale. Metropolitan firsts were firm at an adone by confession, the other after trial.

As a matter of fact, the confession in favor of Koren was entered a little in advance, and an execution immediately issued but the other issued by the other after trial.

Sterling posted rates were 483 for 60 days and 485 for sight. Actual rates were 482 and 484. For 60-day commercial bills for prompt delivery Rosa Ager filed a bill yesterday against her husband Simon Ager, charging him with cruelty and habitual drunkenness, and asking for a divorce.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Jennie Young from William E Varge of the livery this month, 528% 6528%. For commercial bills of prompty delivery this month, 528% 6528%. cial bills, prompt delivery, on Havre and Mar-seilles 529% 6528% was paid; for the same, deliverable this month, 529%@528%. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, prompt delivery, were 530@528%; same for delivery this month were 530@528%. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94% for 60 days and 94% for demand; 60-day commercial bilis, prompt delivery, were 9314@9314. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 30% for 60 days and 40% for demand; 60 days

commercial were 39½@39½. Austrian florins, 41¼: Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27½. The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of July show a large increase as compared with the corresponding month in either of the previous years, the total imports being \$11,070,161, against \$7,985,348 for July, 1879; \$3,347,370 the same month in 1878, and \$6,814,774 for the same time in 1877. For the seven months ended with July the increase is of greater percentage, the imports for that time reaching \$75,420,542, against \$50,547,422 for the same time in 1879, compared with \$43,166,593 in

1878, and \$47.673,744 for the same time in 1877.

Chicago bank clearings were \$6,900,000. Board of Trade settlements caused a fair demand for loans, but rates are still quotable at 3@5 per cent on call and 5@7 per cent on time. Currency shipments to the country show a slight increase. New York exchange was sold between banks at \$1.00 per \$1,000 discount. Nobody wants to buy it. Shippers' exchange was sold at \$1.25@2.00 per

to 7% was caused by the news of a suit against the Trustees. It is brought on some \$700,000 worth of bonds and coupons of the Company which are overdue. As yet full service has not been made on the defendants, and nothing has been done by them in the way of defense or compromise. It is, however, generally believed that the case will never come into court, but

will be amicably adjusted at an early date.

Bulls in St. Paul believe the large crops will Arrival of One Million Dollars in Gold possibly bring the earnings to such a point that after paying two dividends during the current year there will be a surplus of about \$3,000,000. This is equal to an extra dividend of 12 per cent upon both common and preferred stocks. Wall street has found out that the fixed charges of the road have not been increased, and that the tributary roads are amply able to pay the interest on all their bonded indebtedness and leave a bandsome revenue for the stockholders of the main road. The danger that conservative men see in the St. Paul's system of bonded indebtedness is that a bad series of crops would make the burden of interest fall on the earnings of the main line, and leave little or nothing for dividends on the stocks. Erie's dullness is said to be due to the fact

that the earnings in July are not satisfactory. For the first two weeks there was a gross gain of only \$80,000, and although there has been a slight improvement in the latter part of the month the increase in gross earnings for July respondingly increased in the handling of the large passenger traffic, from which source the improvement is refugiable. improvement is principally due, so that altogether the showing is pretty unsatisfactory. The Evening Post notes that in the stock market, outsiders, as is usually the case, increase their purchases as prices advance. During August currency will begin to go away in volume to move the crops, but, on the other hand, the Treasury interest disbursements will be large, weekly bond purchases have been re-sumed, and foreign exchange is near the gold importing point. Railroad earnings keep on increasing over the large receipts of last year, which fact is a surprise even to well-informed railroad men. Altegether the outlook is that August will witness an active speculation in railway shares and securities, and not unlikely something of a boom. The same paper thinks there is no longer any doubt but that the rail-road tonnage of the coming twelve months will exceed that of the last year. We have heard the opinion expressed in quarters well informed that this excess will probably reach 30 per cent. It is very likely that prices for all food products will rule lower than last year, and that, so far as at least this class of railroad freights is concorned, rates will be lower. But the stimulating effect of cheap food and cheap money (in the sense of ample currency facilities) on the indus-tries of the country ought to so increase the general volume of business as to enable the railroads to make up from other sources what they may lose by lower rates on grain freights.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.-The market had a strong opening and continued with a further advance in most active stocks until near the close, when money was bid up to 4 per cent, which caused a reaction from which there was a fractional recovery at the close, which was firm throughout. The Granger stocks, Union Pacific, and St. Paul & Omaha led the speculation to-day in activity and strength. Omaha common advanced over 2 per cent and reacted 1. The preferred was strong and had good buyers on a statement that a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent would be declared in September, and that the earnings more than justified this action. There is a strong pool in this stock, and they talk much higher figures. There is no weakness in the present market, and to-day much of the strength was due to the belief that gold will flow in from Europe, a shipment of nearly a million on Saturday being reported. There are pools in St. Paul, Union Pacific, and in Lake Shore and Michigan Central, all engineered by strong houses, which will not sell out on the present outlook. Gould was in town to-day, and as yet shows no disposition to sell stocks.

To the Western essociated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Governments quiet and

NEW YORK, Aug. ...

Railroad bonds active and strong.

State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened strong and ½@2½
per cent bligher, but subsequently reacted ½ to 1½ per cent, Chicago, Burlimgton & Quincy leading in both instances. Toward noon speculation assumed a strong tone, and prices advanced ½ to 2½ per cent. St. Paul & Omaha, fron Mountain, Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph leading the upward move-& Pacific Telegraph leading the upward move-ment. In late dealings there was a reaction of 34 to 1% per cent on realizations, but the market closed firm at a fractional recovery. Central Arizona rose to 7 on liberal purchases, with 8 asked. Transactions, 243,000 shares:

Beiden place, 23 ft n of Beiden ay, w. f. 77 6-lox 650 13-10 ft, dated Nov. 8, 39 (Henry McLe-

Arizona rose to 7 on Hoeral purchases, with 8 asked. Transactions, 24'5,000 shares:
Chi. Bur. & Quincy. 1.500 Ohio & Mississippl. 9.400 Central Pacific. 3850 Pucific Mail. 46.40 Lackswanna. 18.000 Reading. 1.000 Eric. 20.000 Reading. 1.000 Eric. 20.000 Reading. 1.000 Igon Mountain. 11.000 St. Paul. 20.000 Reading. 1.700 Re

| New 4546 | New 4546

MORE GOLD. New YORK, Aug. 2.—The City of Chester, from Liverpool, brought \$825,000 in foreign gold coin.

BOSTON.

Special-Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—At the Clearing-House money loaned at 1½ per cent. New York funds were from par to 17e per \$1,000 premium. Discount rates still continue at from 4 to 5 per cent, with some transactions at 363½ per cent. The gross exchanges were \$9,663,005, and the balances, \$1,438,018.

The stock market fairly boomed to-day. Afternoon sessions were resumed, with good business and better prospects under the influence of easy money and a general confidence that prices are still too low in view of the present condition of business and a large prospective increase the coming season.

In bonds, Atchison firsts advanced from 11846.

declined %; Catalpa, 1-16; Brunswick Antimony, 1/4; South, 1/8. Subsequently, on the street, the transactions were few. Atcheson was firm at 119/26/120; Little Rock at 55/267; Ogdensburg common at 28 bid and sales; Blue Hill at 1/4; bid; Silver Islet at 30/2631; San Pedro at 51/26/5/.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Stock Quotations;
Atchison & T. 18: 7s. 119/2 Cin., San. & Cleve. 157/2 Do land grant 7s. 116
Do land grant 7s. 116
Do land grant 7s. 116
Eastern R. R. 49/8. 19/4 N. Y. & N. England. 41/2 Kan. City & Law ned 8: 2'
K.C. St. Joe & C. B. 18: 118/2 N. Y. & N. England. 41/2 Kan. City & Law ned 8: 2'
K.C. St. Joe & C. B. 18: 118/2 N. Y. & N. England. 41/2 N. Y. & N. England 3: 11/2 N. Y. &

BANK HOLIDAY.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—It is bank holiday in
Liverpool and London to-day.

MINING NEWS.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD, There were sales in Chicago of 200 shares of Slerra at 450; 3,000 shares of Chicago & Silver Cliff at 71/2@10; 500 shares of Shenandosh common at 400; and 300 shares of Shenandosh preferred at 500.

George D. Roberts has examined the Chryso-George D. Roberts has examined the Chrysolite Mine, and makes this report:

That, with the balance of the amount due on
the Vulture payment, and the liabilities incurred during the strike, there is at present a
debt saddled on the Company of about \$460,000.
While the ore has by no means been exhausted,
a large draft on that in sight will be required to
meet indebtedness, and the prospects for dividends must depend much on future development.

ment.

If this be the real condition of the mine, is will be difficult to reconcile it with the statement made in the original prospectus of the Company, which estimated the value of the ore in the property at \$74,194,000. So far the stockholders have received in dividends \$1,100,000.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Business at the Mining Exchanges was dulf to-day, with little change in prices. The closing official quotation are:
Amic. 56 (Little Chief. 554
Auburn & Rock Creek 125 Mexican. 658
Barbee & Waiker. 5 Ophir. 658 rra Nevada.

Builion receipts from mines to-day, \$54,122. The Standard has declared a regular monthly Builion receipts from mines to-day, \$54,122. The Standard has declared a regular monthly dividend of 75 cents per share, payable Aug. 12. A clean-up of the Spring Valley hydraulic progressings from a portion of the flumes, amounting to \$20,000, has been taken up. The last report is that the Chrysolite shipped seventy-five tons to the smelters on Saturday. Shipments from Silver Nugget, \$2,082. The ledge in the North Shart is developing a fine body of ore.

A Bodie special says: "The Bodie Mine shipped \$6,512 last week. The mine has shut down and a new shaft commenced."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In mining stocks there was a firmer tendency in Chrysolite and Little Chief, both of which advanced somewhat. The reports regarding the former are not definit enough to form any opinion as to the future of the mine, but there are indications of an intention to punish short sellers. Aside from Leadville stocks the mining market is without feature.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board. 8 Mono. Independence. 1% Pacific Consolidated, 1% Mammoth. 28 Belie Isle own Point. reka Consolidated. Hale & Norcross is assessed 50 cents. Consolidated Pacific is assessed 50 cents.

Boston, Aug. 2.-The closing mining stock Allouez Mining Co. 4 Madison Copper.
Calumet & Hecia. 2245 Fewabic (new).
Cataina F. 17-16 Quincy.
Copper Falis. 135 Ridge
Franklin. 135 Silver Islet. Copper Falls..... Franklin.....

REAL ISTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Aug. 2: CITY PROPERTY

MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE.

Ashland av. 48% ft n of Montaba st, w f. 72x100 ft, dated July 24 (Louis Mucher to Johannes Aff).

F900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE.

Frederick place, 490 ft n of Fifty-dith st, e f. 49x lis ft, dated June 28 (Henry S. Northrop et al. to Annie E. Cooper et al.).

Santo st, 27 ft n of Fifty-second, e f. 20x118 ft, dated July 27 (Withelmine and George Freudenberg to John A. Gipson).

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE.

California av, 30 ft n of Wabausia st, e f. fixx100 ft, dated Aug. 2 (Fred G. Frank to Joseph Buschek).

5 1,600

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

shipments the Chicago & Alion Raifback pressure is from laying side
and pressure in the control of the contro

menace anything but corn, other crops being practically secure. The deliveries on August contracts were free in corn, light in wheat, and heavy in provisions. The last-named fact, however, made little difference to the trade, as most of the pork, lard, and meats simply made a circuit, ending up with the same place that it started from. Wheat was in fair demand for futures, while spot spring was slow and winter wheat in fair request. Corn and oats were steady; and provisions rather tame, but strong steady; and provisions return the session. Mess pork closed during great part of the session. Mess pork closed 12½c higher, at \$15.86@15.82½ for September and \$15.50@15.52½ for October. Lard closed a shade higher at \$7.25 seller August and \$7.30@7.32½ for September. Short ribs closed at \$7.37½@7.30 for September. Spring wheat closed %@1½@ higher, at 89% of for August and 86% of for Sep-tember. Red winter closed at 930 spot and 920 asked for August. Corn closed %chigher, at 35% of bid for spot and 35%@85%c for September. Oats closed steady at 22%@2%c for August and 22%@22%c for September. Rye was 66c cash and 65%c seller September. Barley closed cash and 63/s seller September. Barley closed le lower, at 73c seller September. Hogs were 5@ 10e lower, ot \$4.50@4.75 for light and at \$4.30@ 4.85 for heavy. Cattle averaged lower, with sales at \$2.00@4.85.

There was a quiet market for domestic and foreign dry goods, and prices were about steady. Greceries continue in good request, and the market ruled firm at Saturday's quotations. In the dried-fruit market no changes were dethe dried-from market to veloped, trade continuing quiet; with little variation in prices. Fish were in good request at sustained prices. There request at sustained prices. There was an unchanged market for bagging. Leather, tobacco, coal, and pig-iron were also quoted as before. The butter market was quiet, but prices were sustained, the offerings being moderate. Cheese was quiet, with prices showing no quotable alteration. There was a fair movement in oils at about former

Lumber continues in good demand and steady. The receipts continue liberal, and the last report shows larger stocks here and elsewhere than in former years. But the demand is active and promises to be unusually large during the fall months, and larger supplies in sight are rejected as a result of the increased capital employed in the business. The cargo offerings were moderate yesterday. Wool was steady, trade being fair, and broomcorn continues dull and weak. Hides were un-changed. Timothy seed was slow and weak, and flax ruled firmer with more trading in it The receipts of hay were again light, and old was firm under a good inquiry. Green fruits were plenty and dull.

Lake freights were 4c higher under a good demand for vessels. Wheat was taken for 5½c and corn for 5c per bu to Buffalo. The bulk of the room taken was for wheat,-200,000 bu being spring and 50,000 bu winter wheat.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for

provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55% e per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58% e for do to Glasgow, 68% of for lard and meats to Liverpool, 71% of for do to Antwerp.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 495,000 bu, and the shipments 1,027,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday. Receipts—Flour, 34,766 brls; wheat, 553,500 bu; corn, 367,000 bu; oats, 10,200 bu; corn-meal, 905 pkgs; malt,

bris.
Exports—for forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,600 bris; wheat, 519,000 bu; corn, 174,000 bu; oats, The following were the exports from the four

eading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named: The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday

evening last, with comparisons:
 Week end-ing July
 Weekend-ing July
 Weekend-ing July

 28, 1884.
 24, 1880.
 39, 1899.

 65,681
 47,876
 62,021

 1,256,185
 1,783,394
 617,480

 1,256,185
 1,783,394
 617,480
 4ng July 4ng July 28, 1880, 21, 1880, 65,681 47,876 1,548,628 1,094,377 1,250,155 1,785,394 The following are the stocks reported as dated: Aug. 2, July 1, Aug. 1, 18-20, Pork, New York.

corn having "fired" for lack of moisture under The crops of oats and flax in Iowa will be large,—much the biggest ever raised in that

tensive one, after all. On the 13th there was about 280,000 bu of shorts out, and only 3 carloads of No. 2 in store to meet the responsibilities of sellers. Last Friday 120,000 bu of these shorts remained untilled, and 55,000 bu was still

Kentucky. They may a ter awhise in Tennessee. But all of them go to the West and contribute both their hogs and their crain to Chicago. Another advantage in favor of Chicago is this: A number of years ago we used to buy hogs from Southern and Western Indiana and Illinois. Towns like Indianapoils. Peoria, and a great many small towns have since gone into the pork-packing business themselves." Cincinnati doesn't reach out?" Becque she is so conset vative that she won't sell unless saire of a profit; she won't engage in any business more not profit; she won't engage in any business more instance, and prokers have to send to Chicago for them, simply because the Chichmati packers, being unused to strange cuts, refuse to make them. We have all the capital hege in the business that is necessary. Our brands stand well in other markets, but we haven't the enterprise to reach out. We could encourage the foreign market, but we don't do it, and we could risk a great deal more than we do on the bome market. The fact is, that we wait for consumers to seek us instead of seeking the consumer. A gentleman from Italy came here yesierday for a lot of hams and bacon, with a promise to have the proscriptive law against American bam's removed, but he could not make a contract with anybody. Our packers ought to encourage the speculators, and if they do not they will drive the speculators, and if they do not they will drive the speculators and if they do not they will drive the speculators and if they do not they don't drive the speculators and if they do not they don't drive the speculators. Cincinnati is, however, doing well in grain.

She is now receiving and shipping about 300 carloads of wheat per day. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were less active and more rregular. Hogs were quoted lower, and the rather arge deliveries of stuff on August contracts also ended to weaken prices, but the market railied later. Pork was not much wanted, and the October discount widened somewhat, while the price for this month was about the same as for next, though it was understood that shipping orders could be filled at much less figures. Lard was quite heavy at the outset, being offered so freely as to induce a drop of 106.125c per 100 lbs. Meats averaged rather weak on local futures, but were quoted firm on shipping lots with an increased demand, and hints of several export purchases in a private way. There was no foreign advices to influence the market here.

Missi Ponke-Advanced 15a 175c per brl, and closed the above the intest prices of Saturday, at \$15.50 for round lots spot or selier the month, \$15.50 selier September, and \$1.50 selier the month, \$15.50 selier September and \$1.50 selier the properties of the selier of the selier \$15.50 brls selier October at \$15.50 brls selier October at \$15.50 brls selier January at \$11.55 (11.50 brls selier October at \$15.50 brls selier January at \$11.55 (11.50 brls selier October at \$15.50 brls selier January at \$11.55 (11.50 brls selier October at \$15.50 brls selier January at \$11.55 (11.50 brls selier January at \$11.5 Pork was not much wanted, and the October discount

and 1.739 bris soiler January at \$11.55211.0545. Total, 20,730 bris.

LARD-Advanced about 254c per 100 lbs, and glosed a shade higher than on Saturday, at \$2.35 for found a shade higher than on Saturday, at \$2.35 for found of \$2.35 tes soiler than the state of \$2.35 for found of \$2.35 tes soiler than the state of \$2.35 for found of \$2.35 tes soiler August at \$7.30 for \$2.35 for found at \$2.35 tes soiler the year at \$2.35 for found \$2.35 tes soiler September at \$7.30 for \$3.35 for found \$2.35 for found \$2.35 tes soiler \$2.35 for found \$2.35 for fou

Short ribs, setter September, closed at \$7.22\(\preceq\$.\) Long cleurs quoted at \$6.95 loose and \$7.15 boxed; cumberlands, \$\(\preceq\$.\) cosed in thems, \$\(\preceq\$.\) to cover in the set \$\preceq\$. We design in the set of \$\preceq\$.\) the set of \$\preceq\$. The set of \$\preceq\$.\) the set of \$\preceq\$.\) the set of \$\preceq\$.\] Bacon quoted at \$\preceq\$.\(\preceq\$\preceq\$.\) the set of \$\preceq\$.\] Bacon quoted at \$\preceq\$\preceq\$\preceq\$.\(\preceq\$\preceq\$\preceq\$.\) the set of \$\preceq\$\preceq\$\preceq\$.\(\preceq\$\preceq\$\preceq\$\preceq\$\preceq\$\preceq\$.\(\preceq\$\ wat 46456. BEEF-Was quiet at \$8.2568.50 for mess, \$8.7549.00 rextra mess, and \$18.00620.00 for hams. for extra mess, and \$18.00020.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at \$4.000 for city and
\$2.000 for country.

FLOUR-Was more quiet, with little change otherwise. There was only a light inquiry by shippers, and they wanted the low grades. The local trade was less active than usual. Sales were reported of 600 bris winters, partly at \$5.50, and \$75 bris double extras at

BREADSTUFFS.

active than usual. Sales were reported of 600 bris winters, partly at \$5.00, and \$75 bris double extras at \$5.006.70, the outside for paients. Export flours were quoted at \$4.006.4.75 for good to choice extra.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady. Sales were 6 cars bran at \$0.006.55; 4 cars wheat screenings at \$10.006.15.00; 500 bris corn-meal on private terms. Coarse corn-meal wis nominal at \$15.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet, but steady, and generally firm after an easy opening, advancing Pide from the latest prices of Saturday. The English markets were closed for a holiday, except on the curbstone, but the British weather was reported bad, and hat eaded to street; a here, though the lack of the outstone, but the British weather was reported bad, and hat eaded to street; a here, though the lack of The early weathers was part y due to tendens for the outstone, but the British weather was reported that years of spot wheat, but it did not come out as looked for, and was really in good demand, though buyers held off for a drop to nearly the August quotation (and did not succeed). Later it was reported that vessel-room had been chartered to take out a large quantity, and this, with the weather news on the other side of the Atlantic, caused an advance. The strength was greatest for this month, a good many August shorts remaining untilled. Seller the month opened at 85%, defended to \$75.00, and advanced to \$86.00, and \$10.00, 8,000 bu; pork, 1,283 bris; beef, 3,163 bris; cut meats, 7,104 pkgs; lard, 5,406 tes; whisky, 140

California salmon, ½-bris..... FRUITS AND NUTS-Little of in this market. There was a nominally steady prices. We que POREIGN. Dates.
Figs. layers.
Turkish prunes, old.
Turkish prunes, laisins, layers.
Raisins, London layers.
Raisins, London layers.
Raisins, loose Muscatel.
Zante currants.
Citron. Apples evaporated... ross the lake. California fruits a od request: suches, per box.
suries, per box.
mattes, per box.
mattes, per box.
mattes, per box.
matter, per box.
meteries, per half bu
ackberries, per case of 16 boxes.
atermeions, per 100.
minons, per box.
manus, per box.
manus, per box.
mifornia pears, per box.
mifornia pears, per box.
mifornia pears, per box.
mifornia pears, per box. \$ 25@ 75 75@ 1.00 20@ 30 1.60@ 2.25 Patent cut-loaf .. Choice corn or sugar. Prime corn or sugar Fair to good corn or sugar... Blackstrap. Choice New Orleans molasses. Nutnegs.

HAY—Was in fair request and steady.
scarce, and commands full prices. Well-hav is taken for immediate consumption, timothy selling at \$41.50. Loose hay is furnity by the farmers near by:
N. Himothy. \$400. \$15.00@15.00 13.00@14.00 Turpentine. 50 Miner's oil, vellow 50 Miner's Gasoline. St degrees.

FOULTRY—Were quiet and steady at \$1.2561.00 per brl.

FOULTRY—Was in moderate request at 683c for chickens and \$1.5053.00 for spring do. Other kinds are out of market.

SEEDS—Timothy was quoted weak under larger offerings. August was \$1.20, and September \$1.30 sellors; cash sold at \$2.30, and it was said that prime was freely offered at \$2.30. The holders of the cash seed are before to be try to the united and dirty seed, and the sellors of the cash seed are before to be try to the united and dirty seed, sold at \$2.30 per bu. Flaxseed was firmler, cash selling at \$1.186.189, August at \$1.186.19, and first half of do at \$1.18. September was quoted at \$1.186.11.

SALT—Dealers report a fair demand, and no change in prices nor prespect of any at present;
Fine sait, per brl. 1.25
Dairy, with bags 1.41
Dairy, without sacks 2.256.246
Ashfon deiry, ber sack 2.20
WHISKY—Was in good demand at the advance established July 23. Seles were reported of \$400 bris minshed goods on the pass of \$1.00 per pri for highwines.

WOOL—The demand continues fair and prices

shorts remained unfilled, and 65,000 but was startled at 56,000 but was startled at 56,000 but was the reling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was the ruling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was the ruling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was the ruling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was the ruling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was the ruling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was the ruling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was the ruling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was the ruling price at the close of the month. Seller July ranged as low as 59,000 but was 59,000 but was

iquotac offerc offercosed to

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,80
bas and upwards.

Extra Beeves—Grade steers, weighing 1,80
bas and upwards.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,80
bas and upwards.

Extra Beeves—Grade steers, weighing 1,80
bas and upwards.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers.

Extra Beeves—Gr

ressed high.

SHERF—Receipts, 19,500, making 55,000 for the week.

Market slow at 35,600 for sheep and 43,000 for the week.

Market slow at 36,000 for sheep and 43,000 for the week.

Market firmer at 45,00 to 55,25 per 100 lbs for live hogs.

BALTINORE, Ang. 2.—BEEF CATTLE—Market very low and prices 160% off, very best, \$1,565.5; first quality, \$1,564.5; medium, \$2,564.5; ordigary, \$2,564.5; most suice, \$1,964.75; receipts, \$2,80.5wins, Fair supply; mederate demand; \$40 higher; quotations, \$67.5c; receipts, \$2,80.5wins, \$4,60.5c; receipts, \$628.5wins, \$4,60.5c; tambs, \$3,65.5c; \$61; quotations, sheep, \$3,60.5c; tambs, \$3,65.5c;

EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1.03 head mostly through consignments; seiling slow at 106 15c lower than last week.
HOUS—Receipts, 4.50; Philadelphias, \$5.0595.15; Forkers, \$4.656.15; 5.000 head; selling slow at 25c of from last week. CINCINNATI.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Hogs—Steady at \$4.70, re-

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DON, Aug. 2.—To-day being bank holiday no lal or commercial quotations are given.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORK, Aug. 2.-FLOUR AND MEAL-A D erate movement reported in State and Western flour; sales reported of 15,850 bris of all grades, within the range of \$1.2564.65 for ordinary to fancy, mostly at \$4.2564.65; 1,300 bris Minnesota and Wisconsin clear in. lots at \$1.2065.25 for inferior to very choice, mainly at

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter fairly active, dealings in \$1.08% 21.09, closing affoat at \$1.00. Corn-No. 2 white gaining most, and on mixed of about 34@14c per bu, closing strong; white Western ungraded, 8.600 bu at 254446e, as to quality; mixed do, 7.20 bu at 25446e, white State nominal; mixed State nominal; No. Chienco quoted at 252546e. Rwe quiet, but of fered sparringly, and quoted firm. Barley neglecte; values

uncertain here. Hog products moderately active.

M. Shoving U.S. Hog products moderate

.033. To the Western Associated Press,
NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Market dull at
12-16211 11-162.
Floot E-Steady; receipts 35,000 brls; prices without

FLOUR—Steady, receipts 35,000 brls; prices without quotable change.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; receipts, 554,000 bu; No. 3 gring. I 1884,100 latter hard; ungraded red. 50% 14.09; No. 3 do. 51.0821,002; No. 2 do. 51.0864,108; No. 1 do. 51.084,110; teamer No. 2 do. 51.0864,108; No. 4 do. 51.0864,108; teamer No. 2 do. 51.0864,109; teamer No. 1 do. 51.0864,109; teamer No. 1 do. 51.0864,109; teamer No. 1 do. 51.0864, No. 2 red August, sales 304,000 ta \$1.0864,009; teamer No. 1 do. 51.085; No. 2 red August, sales 304,000 ta \$1.0864,009; teamer No. 1 do. 51.085; No. 2 red August, sales 304,000 ta \$1.0864,009; Cor firm; receipts, 357,000 bu; ungraded. 4244c; No. 2 daugust, 5566475; No. 2 white 548,50c; Now mixed, 35c; No. 2 august, 5566475; No. 2 white do. 85445c; No. 2 higher, receipts, 31,000 bu; mixed Western, 37640c white do. 85445c; MAY—Good demand at full price.
HAY—Good demand at full price.

HAY-Good demand at full price.

HOP-Quict and nominal.

GROCKHAS-Coffee-Demand fair and market firm.

Sugar-Demand fair and market firm; fair to good remains, right, rec. Kangoon, 5/66.

Patrolkum-Dull and lower; United, 8%c; crude, 6/67/60; estined, 80.

Tallow-Firm; 8/66/60.

RESIN-Steady: 42/66/60.

TCRPENTINE-Firm; 26/66/60.

PROVISIONS-Pork from: new mess, \$14.00/14/80.
Beef steady. Cut ments firm; long clear middles, fi.5/6/5.5/9; short do, 88/2%. Lard firm; prime stream, fi.66/66/50/81

Beef steady. Cut meats tirm; long f. 156. S. 15; short do, 88.12%. Last steam, 47.5667.62%.
BUTTER-Quiet but steady; 146.27c.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Aug. 2.—Flours—Firmer; Minnesota extra, medium, old stock, \$5.25; do, good, \$5.20; do recently ground, \$5.75; do clear, \$5.25; do traight, \$5.50; Ohio good old wheat, \$5.75; do fancy, \$6.50; winter and spring patents, \$6.8068.25. tye flour stendy; \$4.50g4.75.

GRAIN-Wheat dull, weak, and lower; cargo rate GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; cargo rate No. 2 red. Prompt shipment, \$1.10\(\)4: 10b No. 2 red. Aurust, \$1.07\(\)4 bid, \$1.08\(\)5 asked; September, \$1.08\(\)4 bid, \$1.08\(\)5 asked; September, \$1.08\(\)4 bid, \$1.09\(\)5 asked. Corn quiet: Western mixed on track, \$0\(\)60\(\)50\(\)60\(\)50\(\)60\(\)50\(\)60\(\

BUTTER—Quiet, but steady; creamery extras, Zic. do, good to choice, Mg.De; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 24626; Western Reserve extra, 17618c; do, good to choice, 14618c. EEGS—Steady at 194618c. CHEESE—Quiet and firm at 8469c; fair to good, 8888c.

FTROLEUM-Steady: refined, 9%c. WHISKY-Steady at \$1.10. WHISKY-Steady at \$1.10. KECEIFTS-Wheat, \$5,000 bu; flour, 2,700 bris; corn, 900 bu; cats, 7.20 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug 2.—FLOUR—Western superfine, 53.0062,75; do extra. 44.0064.75; do i amily, 53.256.25, GRAIN—Wheat—Western finner; No. 2 Western winter red. spot, B.0861.084; August, 51.07461.08; Sepber, \$1.08162 L086; Cctober, \$1.08362 L.W. Corn Western dull and neglected; Southern white, 52c; do yellow, 51c; Western mixed, spot, 40%445%c; August, 40%46%c; September, 45%45%c; steamer, 55c. Oats quiet and first; Western white, 45%41c; mixed, 36%4c; Pennsylvania, 40%41c, Rye nominally at 70c.

HAY—Quiet and easier; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 188, 40%19 40.

Phovisions-Firm with brisk jobbing demand; mess ork, \$15.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, \$5.50; clear bides, \$7.7587.87%; do packed. \$5.75 and \$5.25 Bacon Shoulders, 8:25; clear rib sides, 8:00. Hams, \$11.25 12.20. Lard, 8:25. BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed.

Scale.

SCOS-Steady at 12c.

S

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.-FLOUR-Dull; superfine, 1000.12; XX, \$1.000.125; XXX, \$1.332.1.75; high grades, GRAIN-Corn steady; fair demand; 52638c. Oats in ORN-MEAL—Dull at \$2.25@2.80. CORN-MEAL Dull at E. 262.20.

HAY Quiet: prime, \$18.00: choice, \$20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; held at \$15.00. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, \$1.25; keg. \$8.50.80.75. Bulk means quiet: shoulders packed, \$5.135; clear rib, \$6.00; clear, \$6.00

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, Escholic, Sugar scarce and firm; fair to good retining, Sacissic; prime to choice, 920%c; yellow clarified, 940. Molasses dull and nominal. Electing good demand at 5565°C.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Aug. 2.—Flour-Unchanged. Grain-Wheat better; No. 2 red, 904e4004c cash: 8956004c August: 8856804c September; 8846804c No. 3 do, 8856854c; No. 3 do, 8856854c; No.

4 do, 8149-Se. Corn lower at 3096-3046 cash, 3046 August, 5146 the year. Oats dull at 22c cash. Rfc quiet: 80 bid. Barker-No sales. LEAD-Quiet at 84.1256. BUTTER-Unchanged. EGGS-Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08.
PROVISIONS—FORK guiter at \$15.25. Dry sait meats slow: car-lots, \$1.39. \$1.30. \$1.35. \$1.31. Bacon dull at \$5.75. \$1.24. \$8.45. Lard quiet: \$1.25 asked.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bris: wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 165,000 bu; cats, 47,000 bu; ye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 bes; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 118,000 bu; onts, 12,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.-FLOUR-Steady; Western superfine, 8.2565.75; common extra, \$4.2564.56; Wisconsin extras, \$4.2565.00; Minnesota do, 85.0067.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.3665.00; Blinois and Ladiana, \$5.366.02; St. Louis, \$5.7566.50; spring wheat 43944c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white. 2954te. Rye, \$1.05. BUTTER—Choice Western creameries. 2525c; thoice indicacted, lighter common to good, fishes. Exercise the common to good, fishes. Necket PT=-Flour, 4, 51 absc. Necket PT=-Flour, 4, 52 brie; corn. 42,00 bu; wheat, \$4.00 bu;

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 2,000 bris; corn, 12,000 bu. CINCINNATL CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.-Cotton-Steady; midold, \$4.25@5.15; new, \$4.55@4.65. GRAIN-Wheat qu'et but stendy; No. 2 red, \$3@55e;

GRAIN-Wheat quiet but stendy: No. 2 red, Segment No. 2 amber, 246-56c. Corn ensier: No. 2 mixed shelled, spot, 268-56c. Oars quiet; No. 2 mixed, old, 25c; new, 25c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 65-5c. Barley nominally unchanced: No. 2 fall, 368-56c. Provisions-Perk nominally unchanced: \$14.53, Lard quiet; \$7.5c. Bulk shoulders at \$4.30, \$7.50-57.50. Bacen stendy: 56c. \$87.50c. WHISKY-Steady at \$4.07. But Tean-dasier but duil; choice Western Reserve, 176-18c; choice Central Onlo, 15-25c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.-FLOUR-Firm and in mod-MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—FLOCH—Firm and in moderate damand.

GHAIN—Wheat stendy: opened and closed firm;
No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.12; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.02;
No. 2 do, \$95c; August, 20c; September, \$75c; No. 3 do, \$85c; No. 4 do, 71c; rejected, 60c. Corn quiet but stendy; No. 2 at 55c. Oats declined; No. 2. 25c; Ryving, 72c.

Provisions—Unsettled, Mess pork held at \$15.80 ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 2.—CATTLE—In good demand; for fair to good naive steers, \$1.25-4.90; grass Textans in large supply, and buyers and sellers spart, with little doing; receipts, 4.00; shipments, none.

Hous.—Siow and lower; Vorkers and Baltimores, \$1.25-4.50; packing, \$1.45-4.50; butchers to lancy, \$4.00

LOUIS.

LOUIS

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Firm at Hige.
FLOUR—Steady: extra, 63.259.75; extra namily, \$3.75
64.25; No. 1, \$4.7695.35; choice fancy, \$6.006.25,
GRAIN—Wheat—Market dell at Sec. Corn firm;
mixed, 394c. Onis quiet; mixed, 29c. Rye dull; No.

2. Fec. HAY-Market dull at \$10.00 \$14.00. PROVISIONS-Pork steady and in good derivand at \$15.00. Larg-Prime steam, F.M. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, \$4.50; clear rib, \$7.32-92-830. Beach-Shoulders, \$5.30; clear rib, \$5.30-8.75. Hams-Suzkr-cured, limitbec. Whisk Y-\$4.07.

Tollebo, Q., Aug. 2.—Grahn—Wheat steadier; No. 3 white Wabash, &c; No. 1 white Michigan, old, \$1.02; new, &c; No. 2 red Wabash; pot, \$9c; August, \$34c; September, \$95c; October, \$85c; No. 3 do, &c; No. 2 D. & M. rod, &c; rejected, &c; No. 2 red mixed, &c; Corn quiet; No. 2, spot, August, \$36c; No. 2 red mixed, \$3c; Corn quiet; No. 2, spot, August, \$36c; No. 2 red mixed, \$3c; No. 2 white, &cide; August, 394c; September, 394c; No. 2 white, 454c; rejected, 34. Oats steady; No. 2 at 354c. Closed-Wheat flaner; No. 2 at 354c. August, 394c; September, 385c; Octoper, 394c. Rescuptry-Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 2,00 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, none; wheat cars on track, 855.

Oswego, Aug. 2.—Ghain—Wheat steady, Corn nominally unchanged; Western mixed, 48c.

NEW YORK, Aug 2.-Business moderate with package houses. Cotton goods in steady demand, but buyers operating sparingly. Prints in irregular request. Ginghams continue active, and dress goods doing well. Mon's wear woolens quiet. Finneis in fair requests The Bulletin says: "Wamsutta bleached shirtings are reduced to Ele."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2 .- Corrox -- Steady and unchanged uiddling, 100c; sales, 134 bales; receipts, 54; ship New Olificans, Aug. 2.—Cotron—Quiet but steady: midding, Hige: low do, 185c; good ordinary, %ser net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 422; exports to Great Britain, 5,486; sales, 800; stock, 51,641.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.-PETROLEUM - Firm; standard white, 110 test, Sc. Pirtshune. Aug. 2.—Pernoleum—Fairly active: crude firmer: \$1.0% at Parker's for shipment; re-tined, 9c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 2.-SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

PRESUMABLY A FRAUD.

Dr. Fritz and His Mad-Stone.

For some days past Dr. Fritz, a "Chronic physician conducting confidential clinics at No. 12714 West Madison street, has been advertising his possession of a veritable mad-stone, with which he was ready to cure cases of hydrophobia on short notice. The Doctor" was visited yesterday by a TRIB-UNE reporter, who expressed anxiety on behaif of an old lady friend who had some three weeks since been bitten by an infuriated lapdog, whose death under sussuspicious circumstances last Saturday gave rise to a dread that he had gone mad, and that the chances of her following suit were only too grave. The Doctor grew sympanetic upon the instant, and there was a alpable tremor in his voice as he asked enderly:
"Is the old lady rich or poor?"

"She is neither the one nor the other. Her gircumstances," the reporter answered, "are omfortable."
The Doctor's rejoinder fell from his lips with the monotonous regularity of utterance observed by the waitresses who recite the list of indigestibles at a railroad eating-house.

"Fifteen dollars an application if the stone olds to the wound. Nothing at all if it con't. Applications made at the office by myself or competent assistant. Cash down before the stone is applied. Them's the terms."
The reporter sought to learn some facts related to go into the subject at any length, merely stating that the talisman came from Joliet, Ill., where it had cured ever so many people of hydrophobia. He had it in his pocket, but, on account of a stiffness of the wrist, he did not care to take the trouble to remove it for the reporter's inspection. The wrist, he did not care to take the trouble to remove it for the reporter's inspection. The reporter wanted to borrow it to take home and apply it to the lacerated shoulder of his old lady friend, but the "Doctor" looked aghast at the proposition, and assured him that, having paid \$1,500 for it, he could not be expected to allow it to leave his possession. The reporter agreed with him on this point, and promised to bring the old lady round next time he had \$15 to spare, provided also that at that particular time her symptoms grew to be really alarming. The Doctor did, not tell how much it would cost to extract the virus from a rich patient, or whether in not tell how much it would cost to extract the virus from a rich patient, or whether in the case of a poor one the fee was reduced, but the chances are that for the benefit received the encolument paid will always be satisfactory to the owner of the stone, who declines to give any guarantee of its efficacy, remarking that its operation is like that of vaccination, concerning the actual benefit of which one had never anything more than negative proof to go by. If the stone is tried and the person does not die of hydrophobia, it proves either that he was cured of or had never had it; if he does, then, unfortunately, he was too late in having the talisman applied.

Heavy weather and rough water put a stop to

MARINE NEWS.

A Summer Storm That Caused Heavy Sea yet but Few Disasters.

Capt. E. J. Stokes, of the Schooner Granger, Accidentally Killed.

An Elevator War at Buffalo Causes Detention of Vessels;

Particulars of the Burning of the Cleveland-Other Disasters-General Information.

HOME GATHERINGS. GRAIN AND COARSE PREIGHTS.

Grain carriers continue in good demand, both for Buffalo and Kingston. Yesterday vessels ready to load were eagerly sought for, and under the pressure rates advanced to 5 cents on corn and 54 cents on wheat to Buffalo, while at the same time the rate to Kingston was nominally 10¹4 cents on wheat. Charters: To Buffalo—Propellers Montana and Nebraska, schooners Porter, Joseph Paige, M. W. Page, and F. A. Georger, and steam-barge William Edwards, wheat at 5½ cents; schooners Hazard, Charles Foster, and John B. Merrill, and steam-barge N. K. Fairbank, corn at 5 cents. To Erie-Propeller Alaska, wheat and corn on through Propeller Alaska, wheat and corn on through rate. To Collingwood-Schooner S. Neelon wheat, and propeller Columbia, corn, on through rate. Capacity, 372,000 bushels wheat and 283,000 bushels corn. It will be seen from the above figures that an active movement of wheat is in progress.

There was hardly anything done in coarse freights yesterday by the agents.

The heat of Sunday culminated in a heavy thunder-storm after nightfall, and this thunder-storm culminated in a series of squalis from the northwest. Finally, toward daybreak yesterday, the wind hauled to north-northwest, and freshened into a gale. The last change was speedly fellowed by a heavy sea from down the lake, where the change had taken blace earlier in the night. loved by a heavy sea from down the lake, where the change had taken place earlier in the night. It was about a clock in the morning when the lake became rough here. From that time forward the waves run higher and higher, under a piping pressure of wind from the north, and at times northeast. Huge bodies of water and heavy masses of spray constantly dashed across the north harbor pier. The Government breakwater south of the main harbor was also frequently swept by the seas, which carried with them a quantity of timber belonging to the Government and intended for the completion of the breakwater forbing the outer harbor. Several of the smaller class of tugs incautious yeventured out upon the lake-after lows, and several of the smaller class of tigs incantious fy ventured out upon the lake-after lows, and were nearly buried by the combers which broke over them. They got back to smooth water as specifity as possible, and thereafter remained inside. The Captains of the larger tigs that went outside during the day were drenched to the skin by water that dashed through broken

sea shipped by the tag Robert Tarrant stove in her galley.

The damage resulting from this summer storm, as far as reported, is light. The schooner Oak Leaf gave a lurch while rounding into the hartor, towed by a tag, and lost part of the deck-load of lumber. The schooner Jennie Mullen had some of her main rigging carried away outside, but how could not be assert direct. The schooners Cecilia and H. D. Moore reached the harbor during the afternoon with their deck-loads of lumber demoralized.

An incident of the storm that might have proved a serious disaster occurred about noon.

An incident of the storm that might have proved a serious disaster occurred about noon. The tag J. C. Tagram proceeded outside and picked up the schooner 6. C. Trumpff. While returning to the harbor a portion of the machinery of the tag gave out, bringing her to a standstill. The mishap was not discovered by the crew of the schooner until she was right on top of the tug with her headgear, which carried away the smokestark and would have done more damage had not the bobstays parted. The DETROIT.

DETROI

Still another incident is related of a party of Still another incident is related of a party of fishermen who had proceeded out upon the north pier at an early hour in the morning to lure the unsuspecting perch from their haunts. They remained fishing until it was impossible to return to the shore along the pier, and finally were compelled to seek shelter behind a shanty to escape a drenching. Even then they had to keep up a most lively dodging from one corner to the other of the building in order to keep out of the way of harm. Parties finally took them across Light house Slip in a small boat.

poat.

The propeller Messenger made an attempt to The propeller Messenger made an attempt to reach St. Joseph at her usual hour of departure vesteriary forenoon, but turned back ere she had proceeded as far as the Water-Works crib. The steam-barge Ira H. Owen returned to the harbor about 2 o clock yesuerday morning. She left port the evening previous for Escanaba, and must therefore have returned from some distance down the lake. The schooner Hattie Fisher, which arrived at Evanston on Sunday with a cargo of slabs, left the pier at that place when the storm arese and sought shelter at the anchorage in the outer harbor. The schooner Austraia, laden with lumber either for South Chicago of Michigan City, was towed to the anchorage in the outer harbor yesowed to the anchorage in the outer harbor yes-

towed to the anchorage in the ofter harbor yes-terday afternoon.

A large fleet of vessels arrived during the day. Every one of them was picked up by the tags from one to three hiles outside of the har-bor. The little steamers were nearly buried from sight frequently, but always reappeared all right, and kept on until a tow was secured. Their diving, and the manner in which they covered themselves with spray, were worth a visit to the lake to see. It is astonishing how such small craft can face weather that forces larger ones to seek shelter.

larger ones to seek shelter.
At 10 o'clock last night the wind was still howling, but vessel-men expected an abatement of the gale toward morning.

of the gale toward morning.

A CAPTAIN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

At noon yesterday Mr. Robert Diefendorf, agent of the Northern Transportation Company, received a felegram from Goderich announcing that Capt. E. J. Stokes, of the schooner Granger, had been killed at that port, and that his remains would be forwarded at once to his late home via Chicago. Mr. Diefendorf telegraphed for particulars, and last night received a reply to the effect that Capt. Stokes was killed at 8 o'clock in the morning. The squaresaily and of the Granger struck the elevator, and breaking adrift, from its fastenings fell to the deck. In its descent it struck the Captain, killing him instantly. Deceased was quite a young man, and it is thought by his friends here that he was unmarried. He was well known in toung toan, and it is thought by his friends here that he was unmarried. He was well known in Lake Michigan mateine circles, and generally respected. The remains are expected here this morning by the early tain over the Michigan Central Railroad. Armigements have been made to transfer them at once to the Chicago & Northwestern train, in order that they may reach Sheboygan this evening.

AN ELEVATOR WAR IN BUFFALO.

Private advices from Buffalo represent that an elevator war is in progress there, in consequence of a dissolution of the long-existing combination. The letters received here bearing upon the subject intimate that vessels are likely to suffer great inconvenience from the new order or things. A case in point is instanced, as follows: Siernberg, the consignee of a recent cargo of grain, would not unload the vessel after nightfall unless he was paid \$50 extra for the accommodation. The demand was complied with in order that the vessel should not be compelled to he in Buffalo over sunday. One letter says: "There is a great deal of detention just now in unloading here, caused by an glevator war, and as there is quite a fleet due here we thought it unsafe to the up to any garticular dock for fear that there might be vessels in the way." A subsequent letter from the same parly says: "Our elevator business is in worse condition than ever." The condition of things complained of above may be the means of turning a considerable quantity of grain to Oswego unless steps are speedily taken to remedy the

ing a considerable quantity of grain to Oswego unless steps are speedily taken to remedy the evil. The propetier City of Duluth returned from Lake Superior at 5 a. m. yesterday with a large party of excursionists. The following is a list of her passengers: Judge Shean and wife, Galena, Ili.; C. H. Murray and wife, S. Thatcher and wife, Mr. A. Barnum, Miss Barnum, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Sherratt, Misses Wright, Chicago; Dr. J. Lurtz, Moorhead, Minn.; S. H. Dyar and wife, Chicago; Mrs. Plumner and daughter, Cedar Rapids, Ia; Mrs. D. W. Crowley, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. S. F. Gleason, Champaign, Ill.; O. C. Ashton, Bryan, O.; Mrs. T. H. Sheppard, Chicago; Miss Jenny Pipper, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Gordon, Jr., Duluth, Minn.; Mrs. Hawley and Misses Hawley, Chicago; A. Aldrich, Beloit, Wis.; J. Lynch, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Bush, Joliet, Ill.; Mr. Duette, Kahmnazo, Mich.; E. P. Corbet, Deadwood, D. T.; W. S. Stett, F. M. Smith and wife, W. R. Boomer, Miss Boomer, Chicago; James B. Hamilton, Charles T. Benton, Brownstown, Ind. FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

The water in the river was considerably above the average yesterday because of the storm. Ground was broken yesterday for the new "Olt out Marine Dry-Dock."

The propeller City of New York carried away a cat-bead on the schooner Starlight in the North Brunch yesterday.

The tug New Era was in one of the Miller Brother dry-docks yesterday to have a loose wheel fastened. The other dock at the same vard was occupied by the tug Gardiner, which blew out a cylinder head on the lake Sunday.

Harry Channon & O. are furnishing the outfit of the new barge on the stocks at Grand Haven that is to receive the engine and boiler of the Emma & Thompson. Stephen C. Hali, a lumberuman of Muskegon, is the owner of both craft. The schooner Jo Durall, which recently capsized and drowned all hands at the lower end of the lake, arrived here yesterday under the charge of an ew Captain. She carried her ensign at half-mast. Her cargo consisted of bark. The schooner A. P. Nichols has received a new jibboom, foreboom, and mainboom.

Yesterday while the schooner B. Parsons was proceeding up the South Branch towed by the tug Louic Dole, she ran into Twelfth street bridge and carried away about welve feet of sidewalk railing. Immediately thereafter she collided with the propellor Idaho and lost her jibboom. The Idaho had several stanchions and some of the railing on her promeande deck broken.

The tug boys received their pay for July yesterday, wheat; Haling Inmediately for July yesterday.

The tug boys received their pay for July yesterday.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

THE CLEVELAND DISASTER. Further particulars of the burning of the propeller Cleveland are as follows: The fire was discovered just forward of the engine, but it was in such a portion as to be quite out of the reach of water thrown upon it. The men worked with a will until 6:30. When off Charlty Island the propellers Music and Peter Smith and the steamer Emerald sighted them and went to the seue. At that time the wheelhouse and cabin and a portion of the lumber had been destroyed. and the smokestack had fallen. Most of the furniture was saved by being placed aboard the barges in tow. The Cleveland was beached by one of the steamers between Point Lookout and Point Au Gres, where an attempt to scuttle

OPPOSITION TO CABLE-TOWING.

A large inceting of canalboat-owners and others interested was neld at the office of Messrs.
Gatchell & Hager, No. 12 Central Wharf, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization to protect themselves against the damages and delays caused by the cable-towing system in the Eric Canal. Mr. Ira Betts was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Absalom Nelson elected Secretary. The Chairman having called upon the boatmen to state their grievances, several of them responded, and in every instance characterized the cable as a great nuisance, it having done serious damage to boats and caused many delays. Several who had towed with the cable at the beginning of the season had since purchased horses, and others were about to do so. On motion, the Chair appointed the following committee of five on permanent organization: Messes, M. J. Stahl, Horace C. Smith, G. R. Greene, W. C. Chirk, and Alonzo B. Eades. against the damages and delays caused by the

Flades.
The following Committee on Grievances was also chosen: Messrs. A. L. Lothridge, Fred H. Gatchell, S. E. Anthony, James R. Breed, and John S. Heath. The meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon when the reports of the committees will be presented.—Buffalo Com-mercial Advertiser, Salurday. DAMAGED IN HEAVY WEATHER.

DAMAGED IN HEAVY WEATHER.

At Kingston, one day jast week, after the schooner Magdala, from Chicago, had lightened it was found that 715 bushels of her cardo had been damaged, the largest amount reported by any vessel this season. The vessel experienced very sovere weather en route from Lake Nichtgan. Capts, Allen and Lewis made a survey, and arrived at the conclusion that the damage had been caused by stress of weather. The schooner will consequently not be called upon to pay for the damaged portion of her cargo.

THE LIBERHANS.

Bids were opened on Saturday afternoon at the office of Gen. Weitzel for the further improvement of the Limekin Crossing, under an appropriation of \$30,000. The lowest bid was that of C. A. Dunbar, being \$7 on solid rock and \$1 on loose rock. THE CONSULLO RAISED.

Capt. Boyston, of the propeller St. Paul, reported at Detroit that on Saturday the persons engaged in raising the sunken Consucilo has succeeded in getting her up. She was supported by a seew on each side and a small tug was engaged in towing the three toward Kelly's Island. It is said that after temporary repairs at the island she will be brought to Detroit for a rebuild. ACCIDENT TO THE TEG MOCKING-BIRD. "

Saturday the ting Mocking-Bird, when crossing Saginaw Bay, lost the key from the crosshead, causing her to break her piston, burst both cylindar heads and her steam chest,—in fact to make it general smushup of her engine. She was picked up by the tug Rob Hackett and left for Port Huron. GLEANINGS.

Capt. John Brown, of the barge Taylor, aged 22 years dropped dead of heart-disease at Bay City on Friday night. He seemed in perfect health a few hours previous. His remains were taken to Marine City for interment.

There have been shipped from Toledo since the 15th of July, to Kingston and other Canadian ports, L035,000 bushels of wheat, and to Buffalo and other American ports 85,000 bushels. Nearly 4,000,000 feet of lumber arrived at To-

Nearly 4,930,000 feet of Himber arrived at 10 ledo on Friday and Saturday.

The Oswego Sations Union is considering a proposition to raise wages from that port to \$2 per day.

Capt. Pringle, of the propeller Rust, after trying the Orvis smoke consumer for two trips, speaks very highly of it, and says it effects a saving of at least difference twenty tons of coal card urin. ach trip. Saturday afternoon, while the steamer Alaska Saturday afternoon, while the steamer Alaska was coming into Sandusky she ran into the scow as coming into Sandusky she ran into the scow in the bay, cutting a large hole in the scow's side, springing her bottom timbers, and otherwise damaging her. The collision resulted from the wheelsman of the Alaska misunderstanding an order given by the Captain. The damage to the scow will be \$300.

The schooner Unding, of Hamilton, with 12,146 bushels wheat from Toledo for Kingston sprung, a leak of Lake Brie and damaged 196 bushels of her cargo.

her eargn.
Capt. Bengough, of Toronto, has been ap-pointed surveyor of Canadian vessels by the American Lloyds.

ASHORE.

THE HELEN BLOOD AND L. A. SIMPSON ASHORE AT MICHIGAN CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 2.—The schooners Helen Blood, of Muskegon, and L. A. Simpson of Manistee, lumber-laden, went ashore a little west of the West Pier to-day, and, should the gale continue, will probably be total wreeks. The earge of the Helen Blood was consigned to Willson, Martin & Co., and the Simpson's to Coburn & Jones. The Helen Blood went ashore this morning, failing to make the piers. He jibboom and bowsprit are gone, and she is in bad shape. Crew saved. The L. A. Simpson was being towed in by the tug Waters this afternoon, when the tow-line broke, and the tug was disabled by the breaking of her rudder. The Simpson struck the pier, losing her fibboom and earrying away part of the walk to the beacon light. She made fast to the pier, but the gale freshening at 7 o'clock p. m. she was torn from her fastening and swept ashore. The crew of six men have just been rescued. There is no abstranct of the gale. The saving of the crew of the Simpson was an act of hereism that is worthy of more than a passing notice. They owe their lives to the bravery of George Crittenden, Mate of the schooner David Macy, Mr. White, and Mr. Stone, who went out in a yawl-boat from the pier, carrying a line to the schooner, at the great risk of their own lives. It was very skillfully done, and it is impossible to award them too much braise for humanity and courage. and the tug was disabled by the breaking of

LAKE PORTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—At Il o'crock last night. the schooners L. Seaton and Snow Bird collided off Charlotte and both ran in here this morning damaged about \$250 each. The Snow Bird was lumber-laden, from Toronto to Oswego, and in command of her owner, Andrew Beard, of Toronto. The Seaton is owned by A.J. Armstrong. of Rochester, and commanded by Charles W. Howard, and laden with iron-ore, from Ogdensburg to Cleveland. The wind was about south, the Snow Bird on the starboard tack and the Seaton on port tack, and were running eight miles an hour when the vessel's bows came together. The Snow Bird lost her headgear, part of her stern, and sustained other damages, while the Seaton was also badly wrecked about the bow. On complaint of Capt. Howard, a civil warrant has been issued for Capt. Beard, the former bringing an action for the recovery of \$200 damages alleged to have resulted from the unskillful inmagement of the Beard and crew. Capt. Beard not being a United States citizen may be committed to jail until the action shall be tried unless he furnishes ball. Capt. Beard was arrested, but released until to-morrow, Mr. J. K. Fost going ball.

The schooner John R. Noyes went from Kingston to Charlotte yesterday to load coal for Caicago at \$1.30 per net ton or better.

The John Magill arrived to-day from Chicago. The Osvego Seanan's Union Saturday night fixed wages from here at \$2.

The Belle Mitchell and John Magill here are not chartered.

MILWAUKEE.

Sacrial Diraglet to The Chicago Tribune. Scaton on port tack, and were running eight

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—Lake Michigan
was considerably agitated to-day by a sharp

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 2.—Passed down—Schooners Nellie Hunter. Toledo to Kingston, wheat: I. S. Hammond. Toledo to Cape Vincent, corn; Lyman Casey, Toledo to Kingston, wheat: Blazing Star, Toledo to Kingston, wheat: Blazing Star, Toledo to Kingston, wheat: Miami Belle, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; Fabiolo, Toledo to Kingston, wheat: Agnos Hope, Toledo to Kingston, wheat: Jamaica, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Samana. Chicago to Kingston, corn; Samana. Chicago to Kingston, wheat: Jamaica, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Milliam Elgin, Toledo to Kingston, wheat: Aurora, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; Aurora, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; Pierida, doledo to Kingston, wheat; Aurora, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; Pierida, Coledo to Kingston, wheat; propeller Lake Ontario, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo.

Lp—Schooner Belle Hanscom, Oswego to Detioti, coal; propellers Europe, St. Catharines to Toledo, light; Thiesa, Montreal to Chicago, light; Nagara, Montreal to Chicago, light;

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit. Aug. 2.—Passed-down—Pro-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Passed-down—Propellors Waverly, New York, Milwaukee, Vanderbilt, Philadelphia and consort. Cuba; steambarges Glassow and barges, C. Hurlbut and consort, Mary Pringle and barges, Ira Chaffee and barges, Yoscinite and barges, Plymouth and schooners S. L. Watson and Halsted, Clinton and consorts and schooner Grantham, Germania and barges, W. L. Wetmore and consort. William Radolph and barges, R. J. Hackett and consort. D.M. Wilson and consort, P. H. Birckhead and barges, Charles J. Kershaw, E. B. Hale and schooners A. Bradley, Negaunee, Fayette Bayen, and S. P. Kimball; schooners D. Stewart, Constitution, Penokee, J. Johnson, Wabash, King Sisters, H. Fitzbugh, T. M. Ferry, Jane Bell, H. H. Kent.

Bell, H. H. Kent.
Aassed up—Propellers Badger State, Scotia, and Concestoga: steam-barges East Saginaw and barges, H. L. Worthington, Tempest and barges; schooners Canadian and G. B. Sloan. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—Arrived—Schooners Schetheart, Helvetia, M. S. Bacon, and S. J. Tiylen, Escaraba, orc. Gleared—Propellers Mary Mills, Roanoke, and

Then, Escarnest, ore.
Gleared—Propellers Mary Mills, Roanoke, and
Aon, Chicago.
Chartered—Schooners Riohard Winslow and
Mineral State, conf. Ashtabula to Milwankee, 90
cents tree; S. H. Foster, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 60 cents; Mary Jane, coal, Cleveland to
Port Colborne, 75 cents free.
The river tug Bennett caught fire around her
boilers about 5 o'clock this afternoon and had a
narrow escape from destruction. The flames
spread rapidly, but the harbor tugs went to the
assistance of the Bennett and poured water upon
the burning wood-work, quenching the fire before much damage was done.
A stiff breeze is slowing to-night from the
northeast, and but few vessels have left port.
Several are ready to depart as soon as the wind
dies down.

MARQUETTE.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chique Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 2.—Passed up—Propeller India.

Down—Propellers J. L. Hurd, Japan.

Arrived—Propellers S. Chambertain, Ohio, H. Chambertain, Northerner; tugs Niagara, W. B. Castle; schooners Martin, Montrain, Montrainer, W. Mort Biane, Montgemery, Republic, Johnson, Ryan, Fannie Niels, F. Cicichton, Monguagon, Shawnee, John Burt.

Cleared—Schooner C. J. Magill.

The schooner Tomboy, twenty-nine tons register, bound from Houghton here, sprung a leak vestenday off Presque Isle and smal. She had MARQUETTE.

The schooler Tomboy, twenty-nine tons register, bound from Houghton here, spring a leak yesterday off Presque isle and snak. She had on board 2,000 kegs of powder. No lives lost. They just had time to cut away the yawl before she saak. The crew was picked up by the propoller S. Chamberlain. A heavy sea was runging all the time. ning all the time.

The tug W. B. Castle rolled her smoke-stack

coming in last night. EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mied., Aug. 2.—The following charters for lumber were reported at this port yesterday: Burges Michigan and Eleanor, Bay Ciry to Cleveland, \$1.7s; barges W. R. Cinton and transport, East Saginaw to Toledo, \$2; propeliers Marine City and D. F. Rose and barge Beard of Trade, East Saginaw to Tonawanda, \$2.25; schooter Helen Pratt, East Saginaw and Bay City to Budalo, with staves, \$15 per EAST SAGINAW.

thousand from Eastport ESCANABA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANBA Mich. Aug. 2—Arrived—Propellers
Coffinberry, Alcona, S. C. Baldwin, and Egyptian;
schotoners Higgrie & Jones, C. G. King, Thomas
Quayle, San Diego, A. L. Potter, G. D. Russell,
Pellichi, Candon, Larson, Minnie Slawson, and
Christine Nilsson.

Cléared—Schouners Airee Richards, Lottio
Cooper, and Pathfinder.

SAND BEACH.

SAND BEACH.

Sweial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Aug. 2.—In the harbor tonight are the steam-barges from Age and two
barges, A. A. Turner and five barges, W. L.,
Worthington; thes River Queen and Sweepstaskes; schooners Morning Star and New
Hampshire; and the scows H. Moore and Linda
Belle. Wind north, strong.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dislatin, Minn., Aug. 2.—Arrived—Propellers Arctic land Feerless; schooners A. M. Feterson and Charile; steamer Manitoba.

Departed—Propellers Japan, Arctic, and Peerless; schooners D. T. Austin, Charlie, Belle Stevens, and Mapie Leaf; tug Favorite. ESCANABA.

ESCANARA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANARA, Mich., Aug. 2.—Arrived—Schooners Thomas H. Howland and Alice B. Norcis.

Claured—Propellers Normas and Nahant;
chopners C. P. Minch. Canton, Grace Murray,
stem Townsond, E. Kelley, D. A. Wells, James
laté, Fuiaski, John T. Mott, J. C. Harrison. COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triumer, Collins Wood, Ont., Aug. 2.—Arrived—Steamer Like Erie, from Chicago, tuil cargo of freight and bassengers; schooner Yankee Blade, Chicago, 15.700 bushels corn.
Cleured—Steamer Lake Erie, Chicago, pas-

sengers and freight. Special Dupates to The Chicago Tribuse.

Pogr Dalmoustr. Ont. Aug. 2.—Bound up—
Schooners G. C. Finney, Oswego to Chicago, coal;
American, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Mauzauilla,
Kingston to Chicago, light.
Bound down—Schooner St. Andrews, Chicago PORT DALHOUSIE.

Bound down-to Kingston, corn. KINGSTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 2.—Arrived—Schooners
Erie Belle, from Chicago, R.530 bushels corn;
Lady Hacdonald, Chicago, I.760 bushels wheat;
St. Andrews, Chicago, 1,760 bushels corn.

Eith.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Enti, Pa., Aug. 2.—Entered—Propellers Sampson and burge Hutchinson, ore, Escanaba. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Goderica, Out., Aug. 2.—Acrived—Schooner Granger, from Chicago, corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries. Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Prop Stylark, Renton Harbor, sundries, Prop G. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Prop Gity of Duluth, Dunuth, sundries, Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries, Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries, Prop Sew Era, Grand Haven, towing, Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries, Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries, Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Hay, sandries, Prop Ganisteo, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Ganisteo, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Oswegatchie, Port Huron, sundries, Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Hamedary, Gross Point, gravet, Schr Mancha, Gross Point, gravet, Schr Gity of Eric, Graud Haven, lumber, Sehr Mandia, Gross Point, graved.
Schr City of Eric, Grand Haven, humber.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, humber.
Schr Mary Amanda. Grand Haven, humber.
Schr Chara, Manisce, humber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Musskegon, humber.
Schr H. H. Moore, Muskegon, humber.
Schr H. H. Moore, Muskegon, humber. Schr J. B. Mercill, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. H. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. J. Skidmore, Pentwarer, lumber.
Schr Ed. J. Skidmore, Pentwarer, lumber.
Schr Ed. J. Skidmore, Pentwarer, lumber.
Schr Ed. C. Crawford, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Schr Glenada, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Phot, North Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Glenada, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hot, Morth Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Glenada, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Hetwing, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Ell. Blake, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hill Bloore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. A. Prince, Munistee, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. B. More, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. B. Schr, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. J. Schren, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. J. Schen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. J. Schen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Schr Hendin, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Schr H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Schr Schrift, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin, lumber. Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lake Forrest, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Nabob, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. and A. Stronach, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Sturg-on Bay, ice.
Schr Kesthesster, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Selt, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ecijpse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr M. E. Tremble, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Oak Leaf, De Tour, cedar posts.

Schr S. B. Fonderey, Escanaba, 1703-ore,
Schr M. E. Tremble, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Oak Leaf, De Tour, cedar posts.
Schr Myrtie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. Dev. Montague, lumber.
Schr A. Mosser, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Minn, Eudington, lumber.
Schr J. Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Escanaba, fron-ore,
Schr Jos. Duvall, Kewaunec, bark.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Jenny Mullen, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, wood.

Schr Ann Marfa, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, wood.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr B. E. M. Stanton, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Ludington, lumber.
Schr P. A. Georger, Buffalo, light.
Schr P. Royce, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Arabia, Cape Groker, railroad ties.
Schr Adriatic, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr B. Parsons, Oconto, railroad ties.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Buffalo, railroad iron.
Schr Driver, Carlton, wood.

Scar Driver, Carlton, wood.

ACTUAL SAILINES.

Stimr Sheboygan, Manitogoe, sundries.

Stimr Alpena, Muskegron, sundries.

Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.

Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn, 19,997 bu wheat, 400 tes lard, and sundries.

UMBRELLAS.

Ellis, Knapp & Co. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE "Semper Idem" "Americus" UMBRELLAS Warranted Not to Pade. Strong, Durable, and Cheap 371 Broadway, NEW YORK

NOTICE

PAPER - DEALERS!

ESTABLISHED 184.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, (SS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, (SS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, (SS. Scaled prisonals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Printing, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the Capitol, at Madison, up to 12 M. of Wednesday, the Ish day of August. 180 (and at that time will be publicly opened and read), for furtishing and delivering at said Capitol, free of fall charges, on or before the 12th day of October, 180, the paper hereinatter described, for the use of the State of Wisconsin.

Said paper is to be purchased in accordance with the provisions of Sections 36, 30, 401, 38, 30, 301, 311, 311, and 312 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, and will be divided into two classes, which must be bid for separately. will be divided into two classes, which must be bid for separately.

The first class will consist of what is commonly called printiand book paper, and the second class will consist of such fine upper as will be necessary in exe-cuting the job-printing and blank work required by the State, to-wit.

the State, to-wit. FIRST CLASS.

1.481 nams sized and super-calendered Book paper,
25x85 inches, weighing 80 pounds perfecam.

180 reams sized and super-calendered Book paper,
21x2 inches, weighing 40 pounds perfecam.

19 reams Print, paper, 25x85 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream. pounds per ream.
SECOND CLASS.
25 reams Record Medium, 1823; inches, weighing 40

Jacams Record Mchum, 1825 inches, weighing 40 pointed per ream.

40 reams Granice Cover, 2825 inches, weighing 40 pointed per ream.

130 reams extra wore Double Flat (ap. 1828 inches, weighing 25 pointed per ream.

21 reams extra wove Bouble Flat (ap. 1828 inches, weighing 25 pointed per ream.

All paper must be clear and uniform in color, fully equal in color, texture, and quality 65 the specimens on deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, and must be of full weight, exclusive 50 wrappers and wooden cases. wooden cases.

Each bidder frust accompany his papersal by a bond in the penal sum of two thousand dozers, conditioned for the faithful performance of this churact in comliquidated damages by him to the State, of any excess of costs over the hid which the State have to obliged to pay for such paper by reason of the failure to complete his contract. Said bonds shall be null and void if no contract is awarded him.

Blank forms of bids and bonds win pe furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

The right to reject any and all pids is hereby reserved.

served.
Witness our hands at the Capitor in the City of Madison, this Eth Gay of July, 1800.
Madison, this Eth Gay of July, 1800.
HANS B. WARNER.
Septiary of State,
RICHARD TRUENTHER. ALEXAND ite Treasurer, Alto hey-Gaperal, Commissioners of Jublic Printing.

Commissioners of Sublic Printing.

Proposals for Wagons and Harness for the U.S. Avmy.

DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OPFUE,

PRIMADELPHIA. Fig. July 28, 1830.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the office of each, the Depot Quarters sate at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Fort Leavenwort! [Kas., until 12 in. at Fort Leavenwort.] Kas., until 12 in. at Fort Leavenwort. [Kas., until 12 in. at Fort Leavenwort.] Kas., until 12 in. at this office, on Augusts, 1880, at which times and places there will be opened at the presence of bidders, for furnishing two hunders and twenty-five (25) two-hurse, and fonce are, or male, Wagons, twenty-five (25) Spring Wagons, On, hundred and twenty-five (25) two-hurse, and fonce are, or male, Wagons, twenty-five (25) Spring Wagons, (bougherty puttern, and fifty (5) ects six-quie Acid wagon (bougherty puttern, and fifty (5) ects six-quie Acid wagon (hundred) and the wagon in the soon they will commence and complete delivery of entire lot bid for.

The Wagons and Harness must be in exact accordance with prescribed specifications, of first-class material and workmanship, and will be subjected to a rigid in-spection before acceptance, and all found not up to the required sandard will be rejected, and must be removed at contractor's expense within ten days after notice of such rejection.

Budgers will state the price, at which they will furnish the Spring Wagons both with the wheels of the Archibaid Wheel Company after notice of such rejection.

Budgers will state the price, and with wheels of the Archibaid wheels of the received for a less quantity than Proposals will be received for a less quantity than Proposals will be received for a less quantity than Proposals will be received for a less quantity than

nish the Spring Wagons soft with the wheels pre-scribed by the specifications, and with wheels of the Archibaid Wheel Company.

Proposals will be received for a less quantity than herein mentioned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to acticles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the execut of the consumption required by the public service there.

Bank proposals and printed specifications, as well

Blank proposals and printed specifications, as well is any further information, will be furnished by other of the Depot Quartermasters mentioned, on either of the Depot Quariessed to either the Depot popularism.

Proposals should be addressed to either the Depot Quariermaster at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leavenworth, and be Indorsed, "Proposals for Wagons" for Harness, or both, as the case may be.

D. H. RUCKER, A. Q. M. Genf, U. S. A., in charge of Depot.

Proposals for Hurbor Improvements. Proposals for Harbon Improvements.

25 HONORE BUILDING, CHICAGO, Ill., July 24, 1890.

Scaled Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Tauleday, Aug. 19, 1884, for dreading the outer harbor at Chicago, Ill. It is expected to excavate 175,000 cubic gards, more or less. For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all inormation apply at this office.
G. J. LYDECKER, Major of Engineers, U. S. A. Proposal for Wood-Work.

Proposal for Wood Work.

OFFICE OF SCIENTSING ASCRITECT.)

TREASERY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25th, 1881.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until
funning for riling in panels of Post-Office screen. Including glass and hardware tor the United States Custona-House at Chicago, (ii... in accordance with drawings and specification. Copies of the latter, and any
additional information, may be had on application at
this office, or the office of the Superintendent, where
the drawings can be seen.

JAS. G. Hill.

Supervising Architect. Supervising Architect.

Proposals for Steam Fire Engine.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri,
Office of C. M., Chicago, Ili., July 2, 180.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the
usual conditions, will be referred at this office, until
15 octock M., Auc. 2, 180, at which time and placoline, will be opened in the presence of bidders, for
the delivery to this Department of a Steam Fire Engine, of moderate size, with Hose, the, complete. The
right is referred. The start or all proposals. Prefright is referred by the start of all proposals. Prefright is referred.

Buffers will please submit full descriptions of
the engines, etc., offered.

RUFCS INGALLS, Col., and A. Q. M. Gen'l.

Proposals for Harbor Improvements.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
25 HONORE BUILDING, CHICAGO, IR., July 24, ISSO.
Separate senied proposals, in duplicate, with be received at this office until 120 clock noon Thresday, Ang. 18, ISSO. Tor improving Calumet Harbor, II., as follows:

1. For Dredging.
2. For Pier Extension.
For specifications, himits for proposals, and all information apply at this office.

G. J. LYDECKER, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRADE

EXPLANATION OF REPRIENCE MARKA Salary axcepted. 'Sunday excepted. 'Monday accepted.

Chicago & Northwestern Rath

b Milwaukee Expression & Dubuq Milwaukee Kanaa Jake Geneva Limiwaukee Special Sandays ... Limiwaukee Special Sandays ... Limiwaukee A teregn lar. Limiwaukee A teregn lar. Limiwaukee A Green Bay Express Limiwaukee A Limiwaukee Limiwauke

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Leave. | Arriva Ottawa & Streator Express.... Galesburg Passenger... Nebraska Express... Dubuque & Sieux City Express... Dubuque & Groye Accommodac'n bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n
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CHANGAS PUSSENGER Downer's Grove Accommodatin bracille Fast Express I bracille Fast Express I bransas & Colorado Ex. Bransas & City & Texas Fast Line. Aurora Sunday Fassenger. LAurora Fassenger. Mendota & Ottawa Express.

b11945 pm 10:15 pm a Daily, b Daily, except Sunday, Daily, etcap Saturday, d Daily, except Sunday, Daily, etcap Saturday, d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passare Couches between Chicago, Des Moines, Consel Bushom has St. Joseph, Atenison, Topeka, and Kassellit, through without chan e. Parlor Cars, was Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kassellit, B. & Q. Dinling-Cars attached to all trains.

Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Caresats. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-at., Palmer Rosa Grand Pactic Hotel, and at Depot. kononiowoc & Waukesha Ex.
Mitwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains.
Freen Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du pleton Express tratos.

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1900 pm 1914

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2018 pm 19 All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Per and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Wison.

Illinois Central Hallroad. Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twents-second-licket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark Grad Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

ton Saturday night to Gilman only. On Saturday night runs to Peoria only. Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Yan Street, near Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Trust third-st. Treket Ordees, at Depots, 9 Soat Carest., Grand Facilio Hotel, and Palmer House.

Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Chleago, Rock Island & Pacific Railro

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Tel-Offices, 54 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer Ho-Grand Pacific Hotel, and 55 Canal, corner Majori Davenport & Peoria Express... *10:00 am *6.50 pt.
Conneil Biuffs Fast Express... *12:30 pm *2.50 pm
8 ansas City, Leavenworth & Atchisco Fast Express... *12:30 pm *2.50 pm
Pera Accommodation... *5:00 pm *10.50 at
Council Biuas Night Express... *10:00 pm *6.50 at
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchisco Night Express... *10:00 pm *5.50 at *Daily except Sundays, †Daily except Saturdiff

Michigan Central Rallroad.

Depot, fost of Lake-st, and food of Twenty-seconds.

Ticket Office, & Clark-st., southeast corner of fardolph, Grand Pacific Roter, and at Paimer Hoss. | Leave. | Arrive Meil (via Main and Air Line) ... '7:00 am '6:00 pm New York & Boston Ex. (daily) ... '9:00 am '100 pm New York & Boston Ex. (3:00 pm '100 pm New York & Boston Ex. (3:00 pm '100 pm '1

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15p m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Raffwar Ticket offices at depots, Van Huren-st, heed of Sulie, Twenty-second-st, and Forty-third-st. Tele and freight office under Sherman House, and ten offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Painer house Loare. Arriva Mall (via Main Line). 1.35 am 1.6 pm Special New York Express. 2.30 am 1.8 pm Lichning Express (daily). 3.30 pm 4.22 pm Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily). 5.15 pm 8.22 pm Fast Express. 10.30 pm; 5.04 pm Pittaburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis E. E. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Cinton and Carroll-Sts. West Side Leste. Arrive.

Depots. Exposition Building and foot of Twent's second-st. Ticket Offices, St Lark-st. Palmer Hossi-Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'). Leuve. | Arriva

Morning Express..... Mankakee Line.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-see Leave. Arrive

Chicago & Enstern Illinois Sailread.
(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Paimer House, Grad's, cific Hotel. Trans leave from Depok cours a Archer and Stewart-avs. Leure Arrive

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Depot corner Archer and Stewart-ava. Leave. Arrive Night Express.
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n-leave
and arrive cor Ashiand-av &22d 1 5:31 p m. 1 9:30 a m Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express. Pittaburg, Pt. Wayne to Chicago Railway, Depot. cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Trees this GClark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Paide from Leave Arnve ; Duily, except Monday.

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